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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. X NO. 104 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MSS. for The Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 8 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY ...	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

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S. K. BANERJEE,
Genl. Manager,
The "Bombay Chronicle."

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 215, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	Arriva	Depart
Awa Maru	I. Nisei ..	6,028	18th Apl	3rd May
*SanukiMaru	N. Tomita	5,872	7th May	11 May
Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5,845	3rd May	18th ,,
*Yamagata Maru	S. Ochiai ...	3,807	14th ,,	29th May
Yoboshi Maru	J. Kinoshita.	3,938	26th ,,	10th June

*These steamers have no passenger accommodation.
†For Calcutta via Colombo.
All steamers, equipped with every comfort are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge, and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.
For particulars, apply to—
K. AKIYAMA, Manager.
Telephone No. 275.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
6 May	MOREA	10,911
13 ,,	KALYAN *	8,937
20 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,480
27 ,,	NALDERA †	15,825
3 June	CHINA	7,952
10 ,,	DONGOLA	8,083
17 ,,	CALEDONIA	7,622
24 ,,	EGYPT	7,941

NALDERA Through steamers from Australia
KALYAN / DONGOLA | Through steamers from China calling Bombay for Mails only.
The P. and O. Marseilles Special Train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
18 May	MASHOBRA	8,288
1 June	MANELA	8,303
15 ,,	MADURA	8,975

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

4th May	DELTA *	6,813
10th May	SICILIA	

* Through Steamer from London.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

5 May	MLAWA	10,941
2 June	NARKUNDA	16,118
30 ,,	MANTUA	10,902

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer.	Destination.
3rd May.	LHASA	Karachi Coasting.
2nd May.	VARSOVA	Busreh direct 11 a.m.
3rd May.	KARAPARA	E. & S. Africa. 2 p.m
4th May.	BARALA	Karachi & P'Gulf 1 p.m
5th May.	VASNA	Busreh direct
5th May.	LINGA	Karachi direct.
7th May.	GAMARIA	Australia via Malabar Ports. and Calcutta (Cargo only.)

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
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P. O. Box 123.

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18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 123.
Telephone No 1228.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ... . Yen 61,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buonos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Frengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,000,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
H. UNAGAMI,
Acting Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

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HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES.

Amara	Calcutta	
Baghdad	Colombo	
Bahrein	Madras	
Basrah	Mosul	
Bombay		

Authorised Capital £3,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 999,544
Reserve Fund ..... £ 500,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,136
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
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Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
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Narottam Moraji Esqr.,
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

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Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III, of 1897.
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Lashkari, Mill Agent, Ahmedabad. Director.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad Navsari, Bhavnagar, Mohsana, Dabhoi, Surat. Patlad Patan, Amrel and Bombay.
Capital Subscribed 60,00,000
Capital Paid-up 29 90,000
Reserve Fund 18,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on term which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVING BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. H. RANDLE,
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)
HEAD OFFICE: Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital .....Rs. 40,00,000
Reserves Liability for Calls ...Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds Rs. 5,29,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 2 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCK and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
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Agents.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL 5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 2,97,81,500
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 31-3-22 ... 59,82,112/8
HEAD OFFICE.
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES.
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON, AGENTS.
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES upto Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30 June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
General Banking and exchange business of every description transacted.
T. C. ANDERSON,
General Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.	a.	P.
Capital Authorised ...	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued ...	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed ...	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up ...	20,45,220	0	0
Reserve Funds ...	17,20,000	0	0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rahon
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		Umballa Cantt.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent from July to December.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

Bank by Post
If You Start Your
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT
WITH US TO-DAY
WITH RS. 10
AND SEND
Rs. 10 Every Month
EITHER PER SEPOY OR BY POST
Your Child
AT THE AGE OF 21
GETS.
Rs. 4,500
and for Rs. 50 each month he gets Rs.22,500
Write for full Particulars to—
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POST BOX 22, BOMBAY.
Branches—
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MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.
BRANCHES, Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad Dn., Rangoon, Lucknow, Karachi & Gauhati
Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY,
The Company Pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heir if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
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Bunder Road, Karachi
M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad Deccan.)
C. N MADHAVA ROW,
Acting Branch Secretary,
Lipton's Building 33, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHUROH.
Resident Manager. Calcutta.
WANTED ACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS.

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THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.
Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND 72,50,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No. interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorted period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.
(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1864.
Authorised Capital Rec. 48,000,000 $ 00—
£10,353,000
Paid-up Capital 24,000,000 ,, 00—
£ 5,226,000
Reserve Fund 24,900,000 ,, 00—
£35,527,000
(At Par of Exchange.)
HEAD OFFICE: LISBON.
STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.
BOMBAY OFFICE: Great Western Building, Apollo Street.
BRANCHES:
LONDON: 27b, Throgmorton Street. NEW YORK: 31, Liberty Street.
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ADJACENT ISLANDS:—Punchal (Madeira), Ponta Delgada (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).
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INDIA:—Mormugao and Nova-Goa.
CHINA:—Macau. TIMOR:—Dili.
Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.
E. de MEDEIROS,
Manager.

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THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,
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CHAIRMAN,
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.
For particulars apply to—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD.
HEAD OFFICE.
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security, Lowest rates of Premium in India. Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents,
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C. I.
231, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to—
The Secretary, or The Chief of Agents
309, Bowbazar Street, D. N SEN & CO.,
Calcutta.
Calcutta.
I. Chowring
Agency Applications Invited.

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PROSPECT HOTEL.
PUNCHGANI.
Opened under entire new management on Western principles. Bracing climate, excellent cuisine and comfortable rooms open on all sides. Terms moderate. Boat room sharp. Season commencing Octobes.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.
AT WHICH TO PUT UP IS THE
RAILWAY HOTEL
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DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.
Competent Chafes. High Class cuisine and Billiard Tables.
Charney Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 111.

Tel. No. 2710. Telegraphic "LODGE"
THE ONLY BEST AND COMFORTABLE HOME
FOR RAJAHS AND HIGH CLASS HINDU FAMILIES.
Shri Narsinh Hindu Lodge.
VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING, LOHAR CHAWL.
Decent boarding and lodging accommodation guaranteed.

For charges:—	Monthly	Daily
Special Class for kings.	200—0	10—0
1st Class	75—100	3—8—5
2nd Class	50—70	2—8—3
3rd Class	40—0	2—0

STUDENTS GRANTED FOR CONCESSION UPPER CLASS.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO

130, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONAFIDE SALE.

PROPERTY OF M. K. HEERAMANECK.

AUCTION SALE OF IVORY FIGURES, OLD CHINA CURIOS, SHOP NAMA AND GOLD EMBRIODERED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the mortgagee Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY the 3rd May sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms at 120, Apollo Street, Fort, on account and risk of the mortgagor Mr. M. K. Heeramaneck the following:—

One lot of rich carpets, 1 Box Ivory Gangifa 96 cards gold gilted liberian figures of Tora Emerald Engraved narshika, one "Shah Nama" Gold Churki Enamelled one lot of Gold rich Embroidered Dresses, Robes for Rajahs and Maharajah old Benares Saris, one lot Silver ware etc., etc.

The above is on view.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Stock-in-Trade and Goodwill of the Shops and Business of Selling Silver Articles and Ornaments as well as Hosiery Goods at Abdul Rehman Street as Going Concerns.

SUIT NO. 227 OF 1921.

Dawoodbhai Mohamedally Khokhawalla ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Abdool Hoosain Mohamedally Khokhawalla and others ..... Defendants.

Lot No. 1.—Under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, Attorneys for Abdool Hoosain Mohamedally Khokhawalla, the Administrator of the estate of Mr. Mohamedally Noorbhai Khokhawalla, deceased, and pursuant to the directions contained in the consent decree dated 15th November, 1921, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd May, 1922, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the following:—

The stock-in-trade of the shop and business of selling silver articles and ornaments at Abdul Rehman Street as a going concern with the goodwill and the right to the monthly tenancy of the premises in which the business is being carried on. The stock-in-trade consists of silver articles and goods gilted and otherwise of various shapes and designs such as bangles, watch chains, ear-rings, sleeve links and collar buttons, handles for umbrella and sticks, cups, locketes, pendents and other miscellaneous articles with show cases, pillows, carpets and scales and iron safe.

Lot No. 2.—The stock-in-trade of the shop and business of selling hosiery goods at Abdul Rehman Street as a going concern with the goodwill and the right to the monthly tenancy of the premises in which the business is being carried on. The stock-in-trade consist of hosiery goods both cotton and woollen such as jerseys of different varieties and sizes, socks and stockings, towels, napkins, handkerchiefs, tables cloths, bed sheets, pillow covers, blankets and other articles of clothing together with show cases, carpets, etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, first defendant's attorneys, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 6th May 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, one iron safe on stand, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria in good order.

1 second-hnd rubber tyred palanquin office khigram.

1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis is good order.

AUCTION SALE OF LUMP ALUM, STEEL HOOPS, soft steel sheets.

Suit No. 1050 of 1922.

The Eastern Bank, Ltd.—V/S. Gilman and Co., under instructions from Messrs. Wadia Ghandy Co., Attorneys for the Eastern Bank, Ltd., Messrs. Bennett and Co., will on Saturday the 6th instant, sell by public auction at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street the following:—

50 Barrels Lump Alum about 7 tons.
500 Barrels Lump Alum about 72 tons.
450 Barrels Lump Alum about 64 tons.
805 Bundles soft steel sheets about 38 tons.
694 coils steel Hoops American about 22 tons.
501 coils steel Hoops American about 14 tons.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BELTS, PRINTING PAPERS, PROVISION, CHEESE, SUSPENDER, ETC.

Messrs. Bennett and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 6th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following:—

1 case hair slides, 1 Parcel Belts, 7 Parcels Hooks and eyes, 2 Parcels Comb Ware, 1 Parcel hairslides, 1 Parcel Comb Ware, 1 Case Silk Embroidery, 1 case silk Trimmings, 1 case fancy handkerchiefs, 1 case Cotton Quilts, 1 case golf hose, 2 cases woollen half hose, 1 case cotton hose, 2 cases white Satin Jeans, 1 case pure India Drills, 2 Bales cotton and wool serge, 1 case letter Bocks, 3 cases quinine Bisulphate pills, 1 case perfumery, 25 cases canned fruits, 4 cases confectionery, 10 cases cheese, 30 cases provisions, 2 cases scrubing brushes, 6 cases gin sundries, 1 case suction hose, 6 cases toys, 1 case Faris garters, 1 case cotton suspender, 3 cases locks (by Miller Lock Co.) 6 cases seers (No. 6-7-8) 1 case Razor strops, 20 Bales Thin printing papers size, 27 by 40—28lbs.

On account and Risk of Mr. Kaderbhai Mulla Esmaleji.

6 cases Egg Beaters.
1 case style pens.
1 case gas lamp metals.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 3rd May 1922.

MODY & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON WEDNESDAY, THE 3RD DAY OF MAY, 1922, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO PROVISION AND OILMAN STORES MERCHANTS.

By order of Pandit Ramkison Gopalkison, the mortgagee-in-possession of Messrs. E. R. Cheap Jack and Co., the mortgagees, of Messrs. N. R. Khanna and Sons, and on account and at the risk of said Messrs. N. R. Khanna and Sons, Messrs. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of May, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at No. 71-73, in Abdul Rehman Street, the following stock-in-trade of the said Messrs. N. R. Khanna and Sons, consisting assorted biscuits, jams, soups, soaps, essences, shaving sticks, boot polishes, losenges, sweets, sardin boxes, barley tins, hair oils, assorted vegetable tins, jams, coffee tins, shop furniture, show-case, table, chairs, bench, etc., etc., in small lots to suit the purchasers.

The property is on view.

MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS AND BUSINESSMEN.

AUCTION SALE of a very valuable immoveable property at Shamji Hassaji Street, otherwise called Samuel Street

Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mahomedally Karabhoy the mortgagor, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of May, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) the following immoveable property:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

A piece of land of the Quit and ground Rent tenure together with the buildings standing thereon situate on the west side of Shamji Hassaji Street otherwise called Samuel Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 248½ square yards or thereabouts but according to actual measurement 242 square yards and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 498, 1022, 1037—1099 1375 and 1408 New No. 6150 Old Survey No. 605, 607, 650, 653, 654, 655, 656 and New Survey No. 2235 and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the said Shamji Hassaji Street also called Samuel Street on the West by Dariashan property on the North by the Mosque of Bene Israil Community and on the South by the property of Rattonsey Goculdas and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No 1619 and Street No 52-56: 2-8.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co. at their office at 14K Hummum Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD, & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1922.

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers.
Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 103 TONS SCANTLINGS, POST PATLI & BAROD. THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 3rd May, at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Seth Bhugwandas Netram at his Jatha near Sonapur at Tank Bunder and on account and at the risk of the under mentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Seth Gullam Hussain Lalji.

Scantlings Tons 2-10-4-6 of contract dated 5-5-1921 Mark B. M. Size 6 x 1½.

On account and at the risk of Seth Mahomed Abdul Ganny.

Scantling Tons 1-9-3-0 Mark K. B. Size 2 x 1½.

Scantling Tons 0-44-2-0 Mark K. B. Size 2 x 2.

Posts Tons 0-11-1-0 Mark G. G.

Posts Tons 3-22-0-0 Mark R. B. of contract dated 20-10-1921.

Also on account of the constituents.

About 100 Tons Post, Patli and Barod.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE "DE DION" MOTOR CAR.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

SUIT NO. 1265 OF 1922.

Dr. Mangaldas Rangildas Engineer Plaintiffs.

vs.

Yasmani Raghunath ..... Defendants.

On FRIDAY, the 5th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort by order of Messrs. Mulji Thakordas and Co., attorneys for the Mortgagee Dr. Mangaldas Rangildas Engineer and in accordance with the decree passed on 29th April, 1922 in the above suit and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Yasmant Raghunath.

One "Di Dion" Motor car four cylinders, 12/14 H.P., 1908 model four seater engine No. 2359, highest speed 30 and weight 20 cwt. and which is registered in the office of the Police Commissioner under No. 931 of 1921.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1922.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1922.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
20, Apollo Street,
Tel. No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 198 CASES PROVISIONS.

(JAMS, SARDINES AND SWISS MILK.)
6 CASES SWISS LACES AND 3 CASES GLASS WARE, ETC.
HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 1596 of 1921.

Kering Rupchand and Company .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

Mazar A. M. Dharamsi and Shirin Cassamally .....Defendants.

Under instructions from the Mortgagees Messrs. Canji Dwarkadas and Co., and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Bai Shirin Cassamally the Second Defendant and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Order made in the above suit on 13th day of April, 1922, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will on Wednesday, the 3rd day of May 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by public auction at their rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, the goods mentioned below:—

178 Cases Provisions Jams, etc.
15 Cases Sardines.
5 Cases Swiess Milks.
6 Cases Swiss Lace.
3 Cases Glassware.

Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent, Delivery within 3 days on payment of balance.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO CINEMA OWNERS AND DEALERS IN CINEMA FILMS.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 PARCELS FILMS.

Messrs. J. S. Mody and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of May, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of Messrs Gibbon and Co. of London and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors Messrs. Krishnadas Brothers (Messrs. K. D. Brothers) of Churney Road the following:—

1 Copy (parcel) "Colonial Budget" No. 541, 596 feet.
1 Copy (parcel) "Colonial Budget" No. 542, 588 feet.
1 Copy (parcel) "Colonial Budget" No. 543, 600 feet.
1 Copy (parcel) "Colonial Budget" No. 544, 618 feet.
1 Parcel Film "Putting one over." From Phillips Film Co.

Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

WEEKLY SALE.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd May, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Sales Rooms the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting drawers Karsondas Keshavji.

14 Cases Glyco-Thymoline, Thymoline Dental and Thymoline small.

and

On account and at the risk of Messrs. J. Anandrao & Co.

5 Cases Miller Lock & Co.'s Padlocks.

and

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Javeri & Co.

15 Cases 60 Copying Presses.

and

On account and at the risk of Abdulabhoy Salebhoy.

2 Cases Shears and 1 Case Arrow collar buttons.

By order of the Bank concerned:—

2 Cases Toys: ties braces and garters, Ladies' silk dressgoods and necklace.
1 Case French Perfumery.
1 Parcel about 20 gross collar buttons.
4 Parcels Felt filtering bags.
1 Case Felt filtering bags.
1 Parcel Hat Leathers.

By order of Messrs. Ramji Purshotum & Co. and on account and at the risk of the defaulting idenders and pledgers D. Shantilal Kantilal & Co. D. Shantilal Kantilal & Brothers and D. Shantilal Kantilal:—

S. R. 100 Bundles False pollitory Roots.
C. M. 10 Cases Cochineal.
R. P. 98 Casks Lead Ore.

Under instructions from Mr. David Baird trading under the style and firm name of Messrs. Johnston Baird and Co., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Nebraj Khanna of Messrs. M. R. Khanna and Sons adjudged insolvent.

25 Cases each 6 dozen 5oz. bottles "Cock" brand sauce.

10 Cases each 4 dozen 10 oz. bottles "Cock" brand sauce.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1922.

MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE.

NOTICE

UNDER the kind instruction received from the Chief Ordnance Officer Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE, Government Auctione will hold a public auction at Kirkee Arsenal on Wednesday, the 10th May, 1922, at 2 p.m. of the following Army woollen and cotton UNSERVICEABLE CLOTHING:—

A large quantity of warm and cotton blankets and greatcoats, razais, Mosquito-nets, coats warm, boots aukle, flannel and cotton shirts, mittens woollen, waistcoats warm, woollen jackets, trousers and shorts khaki drill, pyjamas warm, guttrinjees kurtah flannel, gunny, jerseys, towels, putties and etc.

Condition of sale:—Will be read over on the spot.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE,
Government Auctioneers.

3rd, May, 1922. R3565

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT

Pathe's Latest and greatest Production

ONE THOUSAND & ONE NIGHTS

2nd chapter

"THE PETRIFIED TOWN"

For the First time in India

AESOP'S FABLES

modernised

A series of entirely new cartoon, each with a moral

PATHE GAZETTE
PATHE PICTORIAL
AND
A POLLARD COMEDY

Daily 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P. M
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 P.M
Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 P. M.

PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Commencing, Saturday the 29th April 1922
The World's Greatest Thunder—Serial

"The Whirlwind"

A Thrilling Dramatic Story of Love, Hate and Stirring Adventures.
featuring
The celebrated Screen-Star, the Idol of Millions.

CHARLES HUTCHISON

America's death-defying Hero of dare-devil deeds, assisted by

Miss. EDITH THORNTON

One of the Most Beautiful Girls on the screen, and an Athelete, specially called upon to assist HUTCHISON in his Dare-devil stunts in this Serial.

Remember "Dare-devil" CHARLES HUTCHISON in the "Great Gamble" and in the "DOUBLE ADVENTURE" He is coming back in the "Whirlwind" like a Whirlwind! It will sweep you off your feet. Nothing like it ever seen! SURE?

SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS 5 SHOWS
WEEK DAYS 4 SHOWS.
Commencing 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
No increase in Prices

THE STAR CINEMA
Tram Terminus—Grant Road.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR
THE EXCELSIOR
TWO TERRIFIC EVENTS
TWO TERRIFIC EVENTS
MAY 19th
MAY 19th
MAY 19th

Albert E. Fleming, Late N. S. C.
will present his 16th Tournament including 10 rounds contest at Catchweight.

KID D' SILVA
Indian's Best
Versus
MILTON KUBES
Bombay's Challenger

MAY 20TH
MAY 20TH
MAY 20TH

Chaplin's Greatest?
Chaplin's Greatest?

"THE KID"
"THE KID"
"THE KID"

The film which took over a year to make and cost a MILLION DOLLORS featuring

CHARLIE CHAPLIN
and
JACKIE COOGAN

The child sensation of the screen

Plans for both the Great Events will open at ROSE & Co. Wednesday May 10th

THE EXCELSIOR
THE EXCELSIOR

THE EXCELSIOR

Coming Monday 8th May at 9-30
Return of the Stupendous Attraction!
Bandman's Eastern Circuit Ltd., present
"THE OPTIMYSTICS"
A MUSICAL, REVUSICAL
& MYSTICAL MELANGE
OKITO
THE WONDERFUL WIZARD
Direct from a six months season with
Maskelyne and Devant St. Georges Hall
Lond n

by Arrangement with P. T. Selbit
FRED ATTILLA
WILL COMMIT
A MURDER EVERY NIGHT by
'SAWING THRO' A WOMAN'
VICTIMS CORDIALLY INVITED
BOOKING AT MESSRS. ROSE & Co.,

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Special Engagement of
LES BRETONS
The Great French Trick Cyclists.
HAROLD LLOYD
in
'FROM HAND TO MOUTH"
TOM KEELE
and
WYN RAY
IN MUSICAL COMEDY
POPULAR PRICES
Rs. 3, 2, 1 & Ans. 8.

THE EMPIRE.
TO DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
THE HEART LINE
Featuring
LEAH BAIRD

Under pnblic patronage
Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali.
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVERAO BHONSLE
will stage at BOMBAY,
Grant Road, Bombay Theatre
on Wednesday, 3rd, May 1922, at 8-30 p.m.
HACH—MULACHA—BAP
Saturday, 6th, May, 1922, at 8-30 p. m.
MRICHHAKATIK
Sunday, 7th, May, 1922, at 3 p. m.
RAKSHASI—
MAHATVA KANKSHA
C. 12169. *Proprietors.*

AMUSEMENTS.

To-night To-night
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Girgaum Tram Terminus.
Parshuram
Parshuram
(6 parts—6000 feet)
The stirring life-history of that fiery Brahmin Warrior who destroyed all Kshatriyas on earth Twenty-one times.
Coming Shortly
VIR ABHIMANYU.
By the Star Film Co A magnificent film.
Time Daily Four shows—5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30

THE EMPRESS
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"RAMAYANA"
in 21 parts of absorbing interest
This Week Concluding Episodes
(Parts 17th to 21st)
Come and See the Story of the Ages
A Superb Cinematographic Gem.
All lovers of Ancient Indian History and Devotional Mythology must see this
Stupendous Production
The First Indian Serial

Under the Kind Patronage of
H. H. the Maharaja Sayajirao Gaikwar of Baroda.
The
Gandharva Natak Mandali
will stage at
The New Elphinstone Theatre Grant Road
Wednesday. 3rd May 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Sangit] MRICHHAKATIK [Acts 7
Saturday 6th May 1922 at 9 p.m. (S.T.)
sangit] SANSHAYAKALLOL [Acts 5
Sunday 7th May 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
Sangit] SAUBHADRA [Acts 5
TICKETS can be had at Nana Shankar Sheth Temple, Tardeo Road, near Grant Road Station
Proprietor, —Gandarva N. Mandali.

"MATOSSIAN."

THE "HALL MARK" OF IMPROVED Egyptian Cigarettes throughout the Civilized World. In packets of 20/25, Re. 1 to Rs. 2-12 and in boxes of 100 from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 12-8 per box. Obtainable at all leading Hotels, Clubs and Stores throughout India and Burma. Price lists and further particulars on request. Distributing Agents for India: THE CHOWRINGHEE STORES, 11, Chowringhee, Calcutta. Telegrams: "Lilyput." Telephone No. 413. *Mention this paper please.*

C12859

The Baroda Union Dyeing, B. & C. P. Co., Ltd.
(*In Liquidation.*)
For Mill Owners and Capitalists
The above factory for dyeing and bleaching of cloth and yarn, fitted with latest Machines German make, is for sale, or hire or running with its present liabilities. Offers invited upto 10th May 1922.
Details and Inspection on enquiry from:
its Liquidators-Palace Road, BARODA.

THE BEAUTY OF LIFE
THE WOMAN.
An interesting reading supplied gratis and post free.
(Limited copies only)
Write at once to:—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

AMRUTANJAN
Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact. Amrut anjan is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pain, swelling sprain, stiff joint cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chilblains sheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Costs 10 Annas. Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all ACHES and PAIN
GANDHI CALENDER 4 As:

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA

Bombay, May 1st.

These of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Baromet & corrected to 32 deg Fehr in			29.736
Temperature of Air	degrees		87.6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"		78.7
Dew Point	"		73.6
Relative humidity of Air	"		0.696
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—18)	"		0.2
Maximum temperature of Air	"		94.6
Minimum do do do	"		81.6
General direction of Wind			
from midnight to midnight	NNW.NNE.NW.		
Movement of Wind do	miles.		261

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 2nd May, 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in the eastern districts. Both day and night temperatures are above normal except in the south-eastern districts; Multan records a maximum of 108 deg.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear except at Allahabad. Humidity is below normal in the west of the division. Both day and night temperatures are generally above the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual at Mount Abu. Day temperature is in excess at Bikaner; Jacobabad records a maximum of 110 deg. Night temperature is above normal at Ajmer and Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in Cutch and north Gujarat, but is in defect at Neemuch. Day temperature is above normal at Surat and Bhavnagar Para, but is in defect at Bhuj. Night temperature is also above the average at Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally below normal. Temperature does not differ much from the average except at Nagpur, where night temperature is higher than usual. The highest maximum in the division is 111 deg. at Nagpur.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Day temperature is above normal at Bombay. Night temperature is higher than usual in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess at Belgaum and Nizamabad; night temperature is above normal at most stations in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—A few thunderstorms have occurred in south Malabar, but no appreciable rain has fallen. Weather continues slightly unsettled in the Punjab. Temperature is high in the Punjab and the United Provinces.

Forecast.—Dry weather is likely to continue; a few duststorms may occur in the Punjab.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 1st May, 1922:—

The western disturbance has given a few light falls of rain in Kashmir and the North-west Frontier Province, and is passing away eastwards. There has been nearly general rain in Assam, and local rain in Upper Burma and Bengal with a few falls in Lower Burma. Rainfall in the south of the Peninsula has temporarily ceased.

The chief amounts are:—Lashio half an inch; Maymyo and Sibsagar three-quarters; Gauhati one and a half; Silchar, Chittagong and Narayanganj three-quarters; Bogra a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 2ND OF MAY 1922.

Stations	Temp. in shade		Humidity		Rainfall		
	Readings of wet bulb	Readings of dry bulb	Readings of wet bulb	Readings of dry bulb	Past 24 hours	Total 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—							
Bushire	86.4	78.1	47		11.97		+1.24
Do. 1st	89.8	78.2	37		5.72		+1.06
Jask							
Muskat	91.6	81.9	70		1.08		—1.09
Do. 1st							
PUNJAB—							
Multan	107	82.3	40		1.69		—0.10
Rawalpindi	99.3	77.0	32		11.80		+1.87
Lahore	105.6	79.4	37		1.66		—1.36
Hissar	107	82.1	2		1.25		—0.90
Ambala	106.7	82.4	12		2.79		—2.05
Delhi	105.2	82.0	24		0.85		—2.53
UNITED PROVINCES							
Agra	108.6	81.1	26		0.90		—1.14
Mainpuri	108.0	78.2	33		0.75		—1.05
Jhansi	110.4	84.8	15		1.83		—2.64
Cawnpore	107	85.4	24		2.36		—2.01
Allahabad	105.2	81.6	60		1.58		—0.82
SIND AND RAJPUTANA							
Jacobabad	109.7	78.4	33		2.60		+1.86
Karachi	86.0	77.9	83		1.49		—0.18
Ajmer	106.6	76.4	23		0.08		—1.43
Jalpur	108.8	76.2	13		0.23		—1.43
Kotah	110.4	80.8	11		0.06		—1.41
Mount Abu	91.0	74.6	15		0.37		—0.99
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—							
Bhuj	103.6	75.5	70		0		—0.55
Dwarka	89.8	81.4	87		0		—0.82
Veraval	87.2	81.3	89		0.06		—0.48
Rajkot	97.0	81.8	49		0		—0.51
Bhavnagar Para	94.2	81.8	82		0		—0.60
Surat	94.1	81.2	69		0		—0.45
Ahmedabad	104.2	81.6	39		0		—0.41
Deesa	111.2	84.1	37		0		—0.35
Neemuch	104.7	80.6	62		0.48		—0.49
Indore	103.8	80.4	54		0.26		—0.80
CENTRAL PROVINCES							
Jubbulpore	105.8	76.5	25		2.36		—0.89
Saugor	105.2	82.0	51		1.06		—0.58
Mosangabad	110.7	80.0	24		2.80		+0.76
Khandwa	111.2	82.1	31		2.20		+0.78
Akola	113.3	85.2	23		2.39		+0.07
Amraoti	111.6	86.7	28		0.58		—1.85
Nagpur	111.3	84.9	19		0.64		—2.61
Chanda	110.6	80	27		1.52		—2.36
Raipur	109.7	73.4	18		1.89		—1.17
KONKAN—							
Bombay	93.	81.2	76		0		—0.71
Ratnagiri	91.2	81.6	79		0.41		—0.66
Marmugoa	93.8	80.8	71		1.78		—0.12
Karwar	92.1	81.0	68		1.83		—0.62
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—							
Malegaon	103.6	76.0	35		0.70		—0.51
Ahmednagar	102.5	71.5	63		1.09		+0.58
Poona	94.4	68.4	76		1.41		—0.05
Sholapur			34		2.39		+5.07
Bijapur	100.7	78.8	80		6.60		+4.86
Belgaum	90.5	76.0	78		7.68		+3.24
Aurangabad	105.		43		1.52		—0.13
Nizamabad (Indur)	110.9		35		3.58		+0.65
Hyderabad	106.4	81.0	43		7.10		+4.09
MALABAR AND CEYLON							
Mangalaore	91.4	80.2	76		5.53		+0.68
Calicut	92.0	81.5	80		5.28		—5.69
Cochin	92.7	81.7	78	90	10.19		+1.90
Colombo	90.6	78.1	94		20.98		—16.11
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—							
Madhpatam	96.3	82.1	70		2.50		—4.09
Bellary	101.8	78.2	57		4.08		+1.44
Cuddapah	107.2	87.6	51		0.80		—1.91
Madras	99.3	81.6	69		0.59		—11.87
Bangalore	93.4	70.8	70		5.43		+0.39
Coimbore	98.7	73.8	66	0.04	0.53		+2.15
Tuticorin	105.7	81.1	67		5.36		—5.19
Negapatam	96.8	82.7	68		13.04		—17.96

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED—SOLE AGENTS for Patent medicines ch. Liberal terms and commissions. Goods already introduced in the markets. Please apply Post Box 830 Bombay.
A R3326

WANTED—Qualified DOCTOR for a pilgrim steamer. Apply immediately Box No. 8002, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3564

QUALIFIED DRESSERS and NURSES wanted for "Prince of Wales" Hospital, Dhrangadra. Salary according to experience. Apply immediately to C. M. O.
A C12919

WANTED—English speaking educated LADY COMPANION for highly respectable Mahomedan Lady and Daughter outside Bombay. Pay up to Rs. 50. with board and residence. Apply sharp to Box No. 50, Advt Dept "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—An EXPERT in burning lime stones in perpetual kilns. A man with experience of control of labour will be preferred. Salary Rs. 50 per month. Apply with testimonials to or personally see S. GUPTA, Lime Manufacturer, Raipur, C. P., B.-N. Rly.
A C12895

WANTED—A DYEING MASTER for a Local Mill. Apply with particulars of qualifications and experience, and copies of Testimonials: Box No. 7996, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C12868

WANTED—AGENTS all over India to sell our medicine Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja and other preparations on liberal terms. THE MADRAS AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, LTD., Post Box No. 151, Madras.

WANTED Applications are invited for filling up a few Superior Posts in the Punjab National Bank. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to The Secretary, Punjab National Bank, Ltd., Anarkali, Lahore.
A C12880

SUPPLYING ACCOUNT CLERKS, STORE KEEPERS Typists, General Clerks, Fitters and all sorts of Technical men. Apply to the DOMRAY SERVICE RECRUITING AND LABOUR SUPPLYING AGENCY, No. 78/80, Teleg. Mohulla, opp. Mustan Tank Bombay.
A R3374

WANTED—For the Bhavnagar State Medical Department, a FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON, pay Rs. 100—5/2—120. The services are pensionable. Apply stating age, nationality, qualification, and previous services if any, with copies of testimonials to THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Bhavnagar State, Bhaunagar (Kathiawar).
A C12861

WANTED—Experienced and competent GRADUATES to teach English to the higher standards of the High School from the 5th of June, 1922, on a salary ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 p.m. according to qualifications. Gentlemen intending to join the Society as Life members on one year's probation will be preferred. Applications with testimonials must reach before the 10th of May, 1922, PRINCIPAL, Aryan Education Society's High School Girgam, Bombay.
A R12877

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A CERTIFIED EXPERIENCED PARSI HEAD ACCOUNTANT F. C. R. A. wants Service. Best testimonials. Pay Rs. 120. Please write to Box No. 8006, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3577

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—An up-to-date FLAT, Laburnum Road, Gamdevi. Apply S. D. DAVAR, Nawrot Building, Hornby Road.
C R3560

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY TO PRINCES AND NOBILITY, a large decent airy bungalow with modern conveniences for sale or let. New PATTRAWALLA, LONAVALA.
C R3451

DUMAS—Palacial well furnished BUNGALOW with big compound, Gas Lights and Water Pipes. Apply PROPRIETOR, A. Viaselli and Co., (Italian Restaurant) Chowpatty Tel. No. 1898.
C R3545

TO BE LET, to Hindus only, GROUND FLOOR of the House opposite the Ford Co., Hughes Road, Chowpaty, monthly rent Rs. 350. Apply S. N. DABHOLKAR, Chowpaty Road.
C R3541

FIRST (Top) Floor FLAT in Middle Colaba, open to the Westerly Sea and having 8 Bed Rooms, a Drawing and a Dining Room, etc., for Rs. 350. For inspection and other particulars please apply to THE BOMBAY HOUSE AGENCY, 87, Medows Street, Fort.
C R12882

TO BE LET in Souter Street, Byculla, up-to-date commodious FLAT top floor, containing three Bedrooms, Hall, Dining Room and three Bathe, fitted with latest Sanitary fittings, Kitchen, with Gas Cooking Apparatus and servants godown. For further particulars and rent apply to Mr. P. H. BURN, "Shamrock." Souter Street, Agripada.
C R3521

HOUSES TO LET for Season 1922, at Mussoorie. 1 Ther Abbey, 2 Grant Castle, 3 Hazelbrae, 4 Lockletter, 5 Seafield, 6 Albert Lodge. Situated on Abbey and St. Vincent Hills. Commanding magnificent views of the snows. Apply c/o F. S. PUNAVALA, Sunjara Tea Estate. Dehra Dun.
C C12864

TO BE LET TO HINDUS ONLY—Rooms, Single or Double, in "Sohrab Mansion" Poibavdi, Parel Junction of Dadar Road and Bhoiwada Cross Road and "Laxmi Building", Nos. 133-137, Jehangir Merwanji Street, Sopari Bag Road, Poibavdi. Water tap, Electricity. For Rent inquire at the premises.
C C12858

TO LET FLATS in a new Building on Hughes Road, fully open to the West, and commanding a beautiful sight of the slopes of the Malabar Hill Gardens. Accommodation 4 bed rooms, with attached bathrooms, a drawing and a dining room, spacious verandah, kitchen and servants' quarters. For rents and inspection please apply to THE BOMBAY HOUSE AGENCY, 87, Medows Street, Tel No. 156.
C R12881

GROUND FLOOR OFFICE BLOCKS TO BE LET in AMARCHAND BUILDING on BALLARD ROAD immediate possession, most suitable for Shipping Companies Offices, Shops, or Show Rooms, also offices on First Floor; all blocks FACING SEA Situated near Alexandra Dock, Mole Station. For particulars please apply to the MANGER on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or on writing to the owner at the undermentioned address. AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi Syed St., Bombay.
C R3489

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET IMMEDIATELY—Ground-floor of "White House" at Andheri, near station, good locality, gardens Apply M. N. ADAJANIA, Telephone No. 4088.
C C12923

TO BE LET: Large or small office and show rooms near The Share Bazar, Fort, for rent and particulars apply to Box No. 8007 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C R3579

GROUND and Top Floor FLATS of "Connaught Mansions," Middle Colaba, for immediate occupation. Rent Rs. 375 and Rs. 550. For inspection and other particulars please apply to THE BOMBAY HOUSE AGENCY, 87, Medows Street, Fort.
C R12889

TO LET IMMEDIATELY to vegetarian Hindus, newly built Bungalow and rooms at Kandivli. One minute from station. Monthly rent Rs. 15 and upwards. Apply Box No. 8003, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R3567

TO LET—IMMEDIATELY—Ground floor, Halcyon Lodge, Vachaghandy Road, New Gamdevi, consisting of five rooms all Minton tiles, E. L. and modern conveniences. Rent Rs. 200 p.m. Apply Dr. JEHANGIR ERALJEE, Gunbow Street, opp. Fort Fire Brigade Station.
C R3585

TO BE LET—A BUNGALOW at Mahableshwar, known as "CLUB HOUSE" for this season. Apply to the Receiver Mr. ESMAILJEE MULLA VULLIBHOY at Hararwala Building, Bhusari Moholla, Bombay No. 3.
C R3566

OFFICES TO LET, IN BALLARD ESTATE, FORT.—Offices TO BE LET immediately in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD, opposite Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s Offices, near New CUSTOM HOUSE Blocks, measuring from 600 sq. ft. to 1,400 sq. ft. (large if required) at a monthly rent from Rs. 185 to Rs. 490, on Ground First, Second and Third Floor. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER, on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address: AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi Syed St., Bombay, No. 3.
C R3482

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—A small bungalow at Bandra (near sea or Parle Hill) or Santa Cruz, 3 or 4 bedrooms modern conveniences, servants' room. Write Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R3580

WANTED—A PLOT of LAND, near G. I. P. Ry. Stations between Bombay and Thana, measuring about 5000 square yards. Apply Box No. 8008, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R3580

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—"BARCHESTER," at Mahableshwar very good situation fully furnished. For particulars please apply to THE BOMBAY HOUSE AGENCY, 87, Medows Street, Fort.
G R12883

FOR SALE—One BUNGALOW, situated at Valkeshwar Road, facing sea, well ventilated, electric lights and fans, latest sanitary arrangements and modern conveniences. Regularly occupied, monthly rent about Rs. 2,000. Apply to Post Box No. 301.
G R3519

COMPLETE GINNING and PRESSING FACTORY of 70 Gins in the best Punjab American Cotton growing district for sale. For particulars and price apply to Messrs. RATANLAL & CO., 9, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.
G R3536

FLOWERS, SEEDS Etc.

VEGETABLE SEEDS—FLOWER SEEDS, Fresh guaranteed, MANGO grafts, FRUIT grafts ROSES, CROTONS, etc. Apply catalogue M. RUDRAPPA & SON, Nurserymen, Bangalore.
GA R3584

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

FURNITURE BARGAIN.
FOR SALE.
A SURPLUS STOCK of Household and Office Furniture such as Cupboards, Almyras, Teapoys, Revolving Rolled Top Desk, Drawing Room Cabinets, side boards, chairs, etc., to be disposed of at enormus reduction.
ADAM SAJAN & CO.,
364, Nagdevi Street,
Next to Mandvi post 3, Bombay.
H

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—Brand new Rex Simplex Six Seater Touring Car, 13/35 H. P. self starter with electric light. For particulars and price. Please apply to BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Huges Road, Chawpati.
JA R3582

TYRES AT 50%
BELOW CURRENT PRICES.
We still have a limited number of second grade Motor Tyres, of a well known make, at 50% below manufacturers' current list prices.
Owing to the higher import duties, the prices of all makes of tyres will probably be increased very shortly, and motorists would not miss this remarkable opportunity. 'Phone or call without delay.
The Petrol and General Stores Supplying Co.,
LAMINGTON ROAD,
BOMBAY.
Tele: No. 3910. 12346

FOR SALE—One new 5 ton British "COMMER" LORRY, fitted with body solidly built in teak lined with thin Steel Plates. Lorry open for inspection. Apply Box No 7997, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
Ja R3538

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A SOUND PARTNER, who can invest Rs. 25,000 in a profitable business. Money safe. Apply to Box No 8010, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R3587

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

WANTED: Second-hand or new BOILER flue or Chimney 25' X 8'. Apply Box. No. 8004 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K C12918

FOR SALE—MARELLI 8 B.H.P 230/440 volts A. C. Pumping sets Brand new. Each complete Rs. 1800 only three remain unsold. Please write for further particulars. THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO. 89, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
K

WANTED—SECOND-HAND MACHINERY, one Beam Warper one hand sizing machine and a Diesel Oil Engine of 40 to 50 H.P. Apply with specification and lowest price to S. Aaron, Y.M.C.A. Byculla, Bombay.
K R3553

WANTED the following plant Cupola 2 to 2½ tons for C. I. Roots blower for same with necessary piping, and S.S. and S.c. gap. lathe, 8" centres 6" to 8" bed. complete with countershaft and all severe cutting change wheels; one S. S. and Sc. lathe with 12' bed 12" centres complete with all gear and countershaft; one 4" centre S S. and S.c., lathe 4' bed complete with counter shaft and all necessary gear. One shaping machine about 10" stroke with counter shaft, one slatting machine with 12" stroke with countershaft, one tool grinder with counter shaft, 40' of 2¾" shafting in three pieces with plumber blocks and brackets to suit 12" x 6" H. Iron columns. One drilling machine vertical self-acting feed to drill about 8" deep. Hobs upto 2" with countershaft. One single spindle sensitized Drilling machine. Apply Box No. 8009, Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
K R3553

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1893. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subject—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy. Typewriting Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies, Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

COASTING STEAMERS several new and second-hand cargo passenger steamers for particulars apply, 2nd floor 120, Suparibag Road.
R3472

COTTAGE PIANO Prominent German Make Perfect Condition, Rs. 550/- only. Miss Pound, 22, Albion Place, Victoria Rd., Byculla.
N R3572

COLLARD AND COLLARD COTTAGE PIANO, as good as new Rs. 1100 or offers. R. MASTER, Essak Bldg., Bombay No 12.
N R3570

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST AIREDALE PUPPY (Black and brown curly hair) near Mahalaxmi Battery. Anyone returning to 2, Mitha Mansions, Nepean Sea Road will be rewarded.
P.B. R3573

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD,

LOST OR MISLAID

FIFTY SHARE CERTIFICATES in respect of 50 shares Nos. 8855/59, 14920/24, 11815/39, 6170/73 and 4309 of THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, in the name of Pearey Lal Bagla have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the Registered Office of the Bank, Central Bank Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, Otherwise a duplicate certificates for the same will be issued to the abovementioned owner.
PB R3581

HOTELS.

COONOOR.

GRAY'S HOTEL, COONOOR (Nilgiris), Electric lights throughout. Close to the Pasteur Institute, Sim's Park, Library, the Club, Post and Telegraphs. Proprietors: SPENCER & CO., LTD., Madras. Tel. Address: "Grays Coonoor." Apply MANAGER.
R3525

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ORDER TO-DAY.—Eureka and Tagger Ribbons. Caribonum Typewriter Carbon paper per box Rs. 7. Tagger Rs. Typewriter Oil Rs. 5 a doz. Typewriters from Rs. 70 upwards. Repairs to all makes of Typewriters. Typewriting taught at very moderate rates. STNDARD TYPEWRITING CO., 259/261, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

LONG experienced expert in making new upholstery cushion and restuffing the cushion, cushion covers, new hood and oil cloth, monsoon hood cover to your Motor directly to your Garage any time suitable, satisfaction guaranteed. Kindly apply for particulars to B. M. ANTIA, 259, Chira Bazaar, Post No. 2.
M3575

TYPEWRITERS—Fox Portable Typewriters, Improved Models, complete with carrying case. All uptodate devices, self-folding, visible, compact, durable. Weight 7 lbs. List price Rs. 200. Now offered to a bargain price of Rs. 175 only. Buy early, few left. Also Standard (Office model) Fox Typewriters. Lowest prices. Investigate. Rebuilt and Second-hand Typewriters from Rs. 100 and upwards. Best typewriter supplies. Repairs to All Makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay. Phone 4869.
W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Blick 7, Rs. 70, Hammond 12	90
Remington 7, Rs. 80, 90, 2 Colours, 110,	125
Sun, Visible, Portable, Back Spacer...	125
Oliver 3, Rs. 110, 5, B. S. New Types...	135
Underwood 5, latest, Rs. 190, Brief, 185	200
Yost 20 Brief, Rs. 200, Dec. Tabs. ...	225
L. C. Smith 8, latest, Rs. 190, Brief...	225
Oliver 9, latest, Rs. 185, 190, Policy ...	250
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 180, 200	225 290
Remington 10, Brief, Rs. 210, latest...	260
Remington 11, Brief Rs. 300, Policy...	275
Remington 10, Rebuilt, Rs. 275	300
Corona, New, Rs. 207, Underwood Portable	230
Gujerati Remington No. 9, Brief	200
Century Portable, New Rs. 160, L. Case 190	

NICHOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts.
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CHEDDAR CHEESE—English White Loaf beautifully fresh on cut Re. 1-12-0 per lb. WILLIAM GREEN AND CO., 65, Parsee Bazar.
T R3568

U. P. BOOT FACTORY, CAWNPORE—Ladies or Gent's best Cawnpore LEATHER SHOES, light and strong, Rs. 7-8.
T C12896

COSSI SILKS for Suits, Shirts and dresses also brocades scarps, dress pieces and silks in various shades and designs. Samples from the Benares Industries, Ltd., BENARES.
T C12920

PERCO IRON CEMENT—For Foundries, Domestic Quality for repairing Kitchen Utensils, Baths, Pails, Stoves, etc. Apply to C. D. KERRAWALLA, Kalachowki Road, Parel
T R3448

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD.

SUPPLIERS TO THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT TEST HOUSE reports, in his opinion "TEMPLE" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT is of VERY GOOD QUALITY. The finest ground cement in India being 5.2 per cent. residue against 14 per cent. British Standard Tensile strength (neat) 786 against 450 lbs. British Standard.
For full report apply to—
PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET.

TO LET—New up-to-date BUILDINGS with electric life at Rampart Row, Fort, rom 1st. June, 1922, suitable for Banks, hops, Show Rooms and Offices. Apply to HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO., 18, Rampart Row, Fort.
R3474

WANTED A FIRST CLASS HEALTH OFFICER.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Health Officer for the Nagpur Municipal Committee on Rs. 400—20—500 plus a conveyance allowance of Rs. 50. The post is pensionable. Candidates must be medical graduates possessing a Deploma in Public Health as required in the case of 1st Class Health Officer.
The selected candidate will have to give his whole time and attention to the business and work of the Committee and shall not during his engagement directly or indirectly engage in any other business, trade, profession, or calling whether alone, or jointly or as servant or in body or firm or person, and shall not be entitled, during his engagement, to accept either directly or indirectly any fee, gratuity or commission or benefit for any service, matter or thing whether connected with his duties or not unless previously authorised by the Committee.
The selected candidate shall conduct the work of the Committee on the principles laid down and instructions and orders given from time to time by the Committee or any other Sub-Committee appointed by the Committee and authorised in this behalf or by the President or in his absence by the Vice-President or any members appointed by the Committee.
The selected candidate shall have to give such adequate security as may be settled by the Committee for continuance in service for at least three years.
Applications with testimonials stating age should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th of May, 1922.
M. R. CHOLKAR,
President,
Municipal Committee, Nagpur.
Nagpur, 27th April, 1922.
C12888

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

BYCULLA, BOMBAY.
(Central Technological Institute, Bombay Presidency)

THE INSTITUTE will re-open and new classes will be formed on Monday, the 26th June, 1922.
The courses of Instructions are:—(1) Mechanical Engineering (2) Electrical Engineering (3) Textile Manufacture (4) Technical Chemistry including special training in (a)) Oil extraction, Purification, deodorisation, etc., (b) the manufacture of soaps and candles, (c) the manufacture of paints and varnishes, (d) foods and drugs analysis (e) textile and tinctorial chemistry and (5) Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing. Each course covers a period of four years.
Full Technological Certificates, Scholarships, Prizes, Gold Medal and Licentiate Diplomas are awarded on the results of the Annual Examinations.
Candidates for admission must apply in writing to the Principal on or before Saturday, June 8th stating the courses of instruction they desire to take. No candidate will be allowed to take more than one course at a time. This examination is compulsory for all intending candidates without exceptions.
All applicants will be examined on Thursday, the 15th June 1922 at the Institute and only those who stand highest in the list of successful candidates to the number of available vacancies will be admitted. The Examination will commence at 10 a.m. (S.T), and will be conducted in English. The following are the subjects of the examination:—
(a) English Composition. A short essay.
(b) Drawing copying from the blackboard.
(c) Arithmetic ..... As at Matric.
(d) Algebra ..... As at Matric.
(e) Natural science (Chemistry) As at Matric.
The following are the number of available vacancies:—

(1) Mechanical Engineering	30
(2) Electrical Engineering	30
(3) Textile Manufacture	30
(4) Technical Chemistry	20
(5) Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing	20

A fee of Rs. 5, charged for the registration of names in each case, for the entrance examination.
Further particulars can be obtained from the Calender of the Institute which will be forwarded on receipt of TWELVE ANNAS or per V. P. P for THIRTEEN ANNAS on applying to the Principal.
D. E. WACHA,
Honorary Secretary.
12901

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Sholapoor Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of May, 1922, at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon, to confirm as Special Resolutions the sub-joined Resolutions, which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company held on the 28th April, 1922:—

RESOLUTION I.

That the provisions of the Memorandum of Association of the Company with respect to the Company's objects to be altered by substituting the following for Clause III of such Memorandum of Association, viz:—
III. The objects for which the Company is established are—
(a) To carry on the business of cotton manufacturers and of importers of cotton, waste and silk and all produces thereof, and the business of cotton spinners and doublers, combers and weavers, and of dyers, bleachers and cleaners, and manufacturers of and dealers in dyeing and bleaching materials; and to comb, spin, wind, weave, scour, clean, prepare, render marketable and deal in cotton waste, silk and other like substances; and to manufacture, work up, buy, sell, and deal in linen, cloth, silk, satin, satinette, plush, velvet, velveteen, yarn, thread, and other goods and fabrics for the purposes of the Company.
(b) To carry on any other business whether manufacturing or otherwise which may seem to the Company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the above or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the Company's property or rights.
(c) To acquire and deal with the property following for the purposes of the Company:—
(1) The business property and liabilities of any company, firm or person, carrying on any business within the objects of this Company.
(2) Lands, buildings, easements and other interests in real estate.
(3) Plant, machinery, personal estate and effects.
(4) Patents, patent rights or inventions, designs, trade mark or secret processes.
(5) Shares or stock or securities in or of any company or undertaking the acquisition of which may promote or advance the interests of this Company.
(d) To perform or do all or any of the following operations, acts or things:—
(1) To sell, let, dispose of or grant rights over all or any property of the Company.
(2) To erect buildings, plant and machinery for the purpose of the Company.
(3) To make experiments in connection with any business of the Company and to protect any inventions of the Company by letters patent or otherwise.
(4) To grant licenses to use patents, designs or secret processes of the Company.
(5) To manufacture plant, machinery, tools, goods and things for any of the purposes of the business of the Company.
(6) To draw, accept and negotiate bills of exchange, promissory notes, and other negotiable instruments.
(7) To borrow money or to receive money or deposit either without security or secured by debentures, debenture stock (perpetual or terminable), mortgage or other security charged on the undertaking or all or any of the assets of the Company, including uncalled capital.
(8) To invest money of the Company in such manner (other than in the shares of this Company) as the Directors think fit.
(9) To enter into arrangements for joint working in business or sharing profits, or for amalgamation with any other Company, firm or person carrying on business within the objects of this Company.
(10) To sell the undertaking and all or any of the property of the Company for cash, or for stock, shares or securities of any other Company, or for other consideration.
(11) To provide for the welfare of persons employed or formerly employed by the Company, or any predecessors in business of the Company, and the wives, widows, and families of such persons by grants of money or other aid or otherwise as the Company shall think fit.
(12) To subscribe to, or otherwise aid, benevolent, charitable, national or other institutions, or objects of a public character, or which have any moral or other claims to support or aid by the Company by reason of the locality of its operations or otherwise, and to make donations to such persons and in such cases as may seem expedient.
(13) To distribute in specie assets of the Company properly distributable amongst its members.
(e) To do all or any of the things hereinbefore authorised either alone, or in conjunction with or as factors, trustees or agents for others or by or through factors, trustees or agents.
(f) To do all such other things as are incidental or conductive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.

RESOLUTION II.

That Clause VI of the Memorandum of Association of the Company be deleted.

By Order of the Board,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents,
The Sholapoor Spinning and Weaving CO., LTD.
Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
The 1st day of May, 1922.
C12922

INDIAN SEAMEN'S UNION.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Union will be held at the office of the Union, Frere Road, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 5th June, 1922, at 4 p.m. to transact the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the report of the General Board on the working of the Union during the year ending 31st March 1922 together with a statement of accounts duly certified by the Auditors.
2. To consider the report of the Auditors.
3. To elect a new General Board and Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix the remuneration of the Auditors.
4. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the General Board.
5. To consider certain amendments to the Rules.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. E. FERNANDEZ,
Secretary.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1922.
R3578

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE KALYANMAL MILLS, LIMITED, INDORE.

THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company are hereby informed that in the last meeting of the Board of Directors held on 17th April, 1922, the following resolutions have been passed.
(1) *Re*: 3RD and final call.—The shareholders should pay to the Company the 3rd and final call at 25 per share (both kinds) on or before 20-5-22, failing which interest at 9 per cent per annum will be charged.
(2) *Re*: 2ND CALL.—The shareholders should pay to the Company the 2nd Call money at Rs. 25 per each of ordinary and preference shares with interest at 9 per cent on or before 20-5-22, failing which interest at 12 per cent will be charged instead of at 9 per cent per annum.
(3) *Re*: 1ST CALL.—The shareholders should pay to the Company the 1st Call money at Rs. 25 per each or ordinary and preference shares with interest on or before 20-6-22. failing which the shares will be forfeited.
(4)...*Re*: ALLOTMENT.—Inspite of repeated warnings and notices some of the shareholders have not yet paid the allotment and consequently their shares (including the application money) have been forfeited by the Board of Directors in the meeting referred to above.
FILOCKCHANDJ KALYANMAL & CO.,
Agents.
Dated, 27th April, 1922.
C12889

TENDERS.

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

FOR SALE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for one entirely new O Size "Horsefall" horizontal bolt and rivet making machine for making bolts and rivets upto 1/2" with any type of neck or head and with suitable tools for the manufacture of snapheaded rivets 3/8" dia by 9" long with necessary Furnace and blower complete by Messrs. Greenwood and Batley Ltd. of Leeds England. The original cost is Rs. 3500. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. Apply to:
K. R. VACHA,
Storekeeper,
Bhavnagar State Railway.
Bhavnagar Para,
Dated 28th April, 1922.
TA 12903

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for works in the construction of semi permanent chawls for emergency gang at Babula Tank will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) Monday, 8th day of May, 1922.
Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.
Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.
T. K. RODDAN,
for Special Engineer, Dev. Works.
Bombay, 28th April, 1922.
TA C12921

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY,

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited by the Agent, North-Western Railway, Lahore, for the supply of 12,000 cwts. Waste Cotton ordinary, the same to be delivered on the dates specified in the tender.
Tenders to be submitted on the prescribed form which is obtainable from and on payment of Rs. 5 per copy to the Undersigned and must reach the Agent's Office not later than 2 p.m. on Thursday, 25th May, 1922.
Samples should be forwarded by Rail freight paid to the Controller of Stores, North-Western Railway, Moghalpura, so as to reach him not later than the 18th May, 1922.
The Agent of the North-Western Railway reserves to himself the right to reject any or all of the tenders received in answer to this advertisement without assigning any reason for such rejection.
C. F. LANGER,
Controller of Stores,
N.-W. Railway.
Office of Controller of Stores,
Moghalpura (Lahore),
Dated 28-4-1922.
TA C12911

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of NARANDAS MATHURADAS, of Bombay, Patidar, Hindu Inhabitant, a Sugar Merchant and Commission Agent, residing at Princess Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.
CHIMANLAL NARANDAS, of Bombay, Patidar, Hindu Inhabitant, a son of the abovenamed deceased, a Clerk in the employment of Messrs. Jetha Devji and Co., Mandvi, Bombay, residing at Princess Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 20th day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
P. B. MALBARI
Registrar.
W. J. HOWARD.
The 20th day of April, 1922.
Messrs. DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C12910

PUBLIC NOTICES

DRIFTED TIMBER.

THE following is in supersession of our notice published herein under dates 14th and 18th ultimo.

A number of logs which were lying within the Bombay Port limits have been taken delivery of by the undersigned from the Port Authorities on behalf of various Importers in Bombay and are now lying in their possession in Sewree Ponds.

Notice is hereby given that the Port and other charges have been paid on the above logs and should the timber not be claimed within 14 days from this date the said timber will be sold in order to defray expenses, etc., incurred.

FORBES FORBES CAMPBELL & CO., LTD.,
Home Street, Bombay.
1st May, 1922. C12899

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 476 of 1922.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 2nd day of February, 1922.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O, V rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O, VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

LALA BHAGWANDAS MADHAVRAM, of Amritsar Punjabi Hindu Inhabitant, by his constituted Attorney Sunderdas D. Joshi, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

vs.

1. D. A. Santon of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a tailor carrying on business at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort, 2 Mahomedalli Tyaballi of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, carrying on business at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort, 3. Jivanlal Shamlal of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort, 4. K. M. Haveliwala, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, carrying on business at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort, 5. GULAM BHAI Dawoodbhai of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant carrying on business at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort, 6. Girdharilal (father's name not known) of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort, 7. Messrs. Surajmal Govindram, a firm, carrying on business at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort, 8. Messrs. Ramkeran Vaceahraj, a firm, carrying on business at Kalbadevi Road outside the Fort, 9. Messrs. Savaram Ramprasad a firm, carrying on business at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort 10. Luxmibai, widow of ghelabhai Manohardas of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort, 11. Dulsukhbhai Hirachand of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi, outside the Fort, 12. Natverlal Chundulal of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Kalbadevi Road outside the Fort, 13. Chimanlal Dayabhai of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 14. Shivapnna of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Governors Road Parel, outside the Fort, 15. Sakerlal Maganlal of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort, 16. Chimanlal Bhalabhai of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort, 17. Popatlal Premchand of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort, 18. Chakubhai Maganlal of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort, 19. Mohanlal Devchand of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 20. Wadilal, Mansukh of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Matunga, outside the Fort, 21. Oochwlal Mansukh of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Matunga outside the Fort, 22. Magindas Vadilal of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Kalbadevi Road outside the Fort, of Bombay, 23. Bhikhubhai Raichand of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Kalbadevi Road outside the Fort, 24. Keshavlal Dalsukh of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort, 25. Dayabhai Jethabhai of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort ...Defendants.

F.a.8. ta.31 9.; rdl hra ard hr hrdhrdhrdhr

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant where of the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs pray that the defendants may be ordered to forthwith deliver to the Plaintiff vacant possession of the portions of the premises referred to in the Plaint in their respective occupation that the defendants may be ordered to pay the plaintiff the monthly sums shown in the schedules C and E annexed to the Plaint until vacant possession of the portions of the premises in their respective occupation is respectively delivered by each of them to the Plaintiff that the defendants may be ordered to pay the plaintiffs costs of the suit that the plaintiff may have such further and other relief as the nature of the case may require.

you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 20th day of June 1922, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by, some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notoice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 15th day of February, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. J. HOWARD.
for Prothonotary.
W. J. MOWARD.

The 15th day of February, 1922.
Messrs. PAYNE & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C12934

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SETH ABDOOLA MIYA KHANDWANI, of Bombay Inhabitant, who is our client has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to the New Piece Goods Bazar Company Limited who are also our clients.

All persons having any cliam against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 41, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY SITUATE AT SHAIKH MEMON ST.

All that piece or parcel of now redeemed and made freehold land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate and lying and being on the West side of Sheikh Memon Street in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 245 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Colector of Land Revenue under Old No. 130, New No. 1061 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 248 and Street Nos. 296,, 208, 10, 12, 14, 16, 2, 4 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the said Shaik Memon Street and on or towards the West by the property of Pranjiwan Nathubhai on or towards the Norh by Shri Ganeshwadi and on or towards the South by Panjabi's property and are now occupied by the tenants of the Vendor.

SOONDERDAS & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
Dated this 2nd day of May, 1922. C12912

TRADE-NAME CAUTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VACUUM OIL COMPANY, a Corporation duly organised under the laws of the State of New York in the United States of America having its principal office and place of business at the City of New York in the said State and carrying on business amongst other places in British India at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay, is the owner and sole proprietor of the following Trade-Mark:—

MOBILOIL.

The said Trade-Name consists of the word "MOBILOIL" generally arranged to appear in bold-faced letters of a colour contrasting with the material on which it is placed, used in conjunction with other words to identify the line of lubricating oils manufactured and sold by the said Corporation for the lubrication of petrol driven motor vehicles. The said Trade-Name is used by the said Corporation in Commerce among the several States of the United States of America and between the said States and foreign nations and particularly with England and European Countries and British India in respect of the said line of lubricating oils manufactured and sold by the said Corporation for the lubrication of petrol driven motor vehicles.

A Declaration in respect of the said Trade-Name has been registered under the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1908, with the Sub-Registrar of Assurances at Bombay on the 2nd day of December 1921 under No. 376.

Any fraudulent imitation of the said Trade-Name or other infringement of the said Corporation's rights therein will be dealt with according to law.

Dated this 22nd day of April, 1922.

CRAWFORD, BAYLEY AND CO.,
Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.
Attorneys for Vacuum Oil Company.
C12820

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of SHIVRAM TRIMBUK THAKUR, late of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, retired Government Pensioner... Deceased.

SHANKER SHIVRAM THAKUR, also of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, one of the sons of the deceased abovenamed, residing at Fanadeswadi, outside the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTON MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 19th day of April in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty two and in the 12th year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
W. J. HOWARD,

The 20th day of April, 1922.
Messrs. DASTUR & CO.,
Petitioners Attorneys.
C12909

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits (estate and effects) of KASHINATH RAMKRISHNA KORGAWKER, of Bombay Maratha Hindu Inhabitant, a Pleader, residing at Fanaswady, outside the Fort of Bombay, a widower ..... Deceased.

YESHWANT KASHINATH KORGAWKER, also of Bombay Maratha Hindu Inhabitant, an Accountant in the Industrial and Exchange Bank, residing at Fanaswady Road Outside the Fort of Bombay .....

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administrations.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN Macleod, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 28th day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the twelvth year of our reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd) P. B. MALBARI
Registrar
W. J. HOWARD

The 28th day of April, 1922.
YESHAWANT KASHINATH KORGAWKER
Petitioner, in person.
C12915

LEGAL NOTICES

TRADE-MARK CAUTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VACUUM OIL COMPANY, a Corporation duly organised under the laws of the State of New York in the United States of America having its principal office and place of business at the City of New York in the said State and carrying on business amongst other places in British India at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay, is the owner and sole proprietor of the following Trade-Mark:—

The said Trade-Mark consists of a gargoyle or spout projecting from the gutter of a building and shaped to represent the upper portion of a dragon and having the word "Gargoyle" printed above it. The said Trade-Mark is used by the said Corporation in Commerce among the several States of the United States of America and between the said States and foreign nations and particularly with England and European countries and British India, in respect of salad oil, oils, greases and waxes for the preservation of leather, leather blackings and dressings, floor and linoleum dressing waxes, coating oils, greases and waxes for preserving woods and metals, paints and painters' materials, chemical mixtures for tanning, lubricating, illuminating and heating oils, greases and waxes, pipe-joint grease,—paraffin wax, cheese coating wax, oils, greases and waxes for stuffing and finishing leather and generally in respect of articles prepared or sold by the said Corporation.

The said Trade-Mark has been registered in the United States of America being Nos. 62, 061, 62, 124, 62, 516, 62, 629 and 62, 821 dated respectively the 16th day of April 1907, the 16th day of April 1907, the 14th day of May 1907, the 14th day of May 1907, and the 28th day of May 1907, and a Declaration in respect of the said Trade-Mark has been registered under the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1908, with the Sub-Registrar of Assurances at Bombay on the 7th day of December 1921 under No. 377.

Any fraudulent imitation of the said Trade-Mark or other infringement of the said Corporation's rights therein will be dealt with according to law.

Dated this 22nd day of April, 1922.

CRAWFORD, BAYLEY AND CO.,
Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.
Attorneys for Vacuum Oil Company.
C12818

TRADE-MARK CAUTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VACUUM OIL COMPANY, a Corporation duly organised under the laws of the State of New York in the United States of America having its principal office and place of business at the City of New York in the said State and carrying on business amongst other places in British India at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay, is the owner and sole proprietor of the following Trade-Mark:—

VACUUM.

The said Trade-Mark consists of the arbitrary word "VACUUM" generally arranged to appear in bold-faced letters of a colour contrasting with the material on which it is placed, used in connection with other words intended to identify some of the various products manufactured or sold by the said Corporation. The said Trade-Mark is used by the said Corporation in commerce among the several States of the United States of America and between the said States and foreign nations and particularly with England and European Countries and British India, in respect of oils particularly Petroleum or Petroleum products either alone or in combination with othere materials and generally in respect of products manufactured and sold by the said Corporation.

The said Trade-Mark has been registered in the United States of America being No. 31,735 dated the 21st day of June 1898, and a Declaration in respect of the said Trade-Mark hes been registered under the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1908, with the Sub-Registrar of Assurances at Bombay on the 7th day of December 1921 under No. 378.

Any fraudulent imitation of the said Trade-Mark or other infringement of the said Corporation's rights therein will be dealt with according to law.

Dated this 22nd day of April, 1922.

CRAWFORD, BAYLEY AND CO.,
Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.
Attorneys for Vacuum Oil Company.
C12819

IMPORTANT FOR HOTELS PIGGERIES.

FOR SALE—TWO UNI-ELECTRIC LIGHTing sets, nearly new, Rs. 1,200 per set. One Meal Chopping machine for hand and power, cuts and minces 200 lbs. of meal per hour ... ... Rs. 165
Bench for same and extra set of knives ... ... ,, 30
One Mixing Machine, capacity 100 lbs. hand power ... ,, 165
One hand stuffing machine, holds 35 lbs. sausage meal ... ,, 130
Two 14 in. Packer's saws ... ,, 12
Two 16 in. do. do. ... ,, 16
Two Rit spades, two shoulder spades each ... ,, 6
One 150 gallon scalding liet with fire bars T. ... ,, 200
Two silver hand pumps for brine with extra needles ... ,, 120
One Electric Meat chopper "Enterprise" ... ,, 200
One Grass-cutting Machine by Burges, new ... ... ,, 100
One Brown Australian Mare, 10 years old, perfectly sound, trained to saddle and harness ... ,, 350
All the machinery in good working order delivered free on Bhilad Rail Station. Cash with order. Apply PORRITT, Bhilad P.O., B. B. and C. I. Railway. R3552

MAXIMUM LIGHT AT MINIMUM COST.

No Greasy Wicks to trim, no Smoky Chimneys to wash Odourless, no work no Bother.

ONE SIXTH THE COST OF KEROSINE

Wherever the sun shines by day the sun lamp shines by night

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

THE "SUN" OUTSHINES THEM ALL

Catalogue Free,

SOLE AGENTS

THE LONDON EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING CO.

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

London, Saturday, April 29th.

Total in Sight	.. .. ..	..	9,225,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	.. ..	..	43?,000
East Indian ,,	,, ..	..	1 8,000
American ,,	,, ..	..	3,3-0,000
Other ,,	,, ..	..	3?4,000
Total Sales	.. ..	..	39,000
East Indian Sales	.. ..	..	7,000
Total Speculation	.. ..	..	..
,, Export	.. ..	..	..
East Indian Export	.. ..	..	..
,, ,, Stock	.. ..	..	24,000
,, ,, Forwarded	.. ..	..	90
,, ,, Actual Export	.. ..	..	..
,, ,, Imports	.. ..	..	3,000
,, ,, Speculation	.. ..	..	100
American Afloat	.. ..	..	135,000
East Indian Afloat	.. ..	..	10,000
Total Afloat	.. ..	..	200,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 29th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	..	18,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	..	..
,, ,, to Consinent	..	18,000
Futures at New York Mar.	..	..
Futures at New York May	..	18 21
Futures at New York July	..	17 72
Futures at New York Oct.	..	17 85
Futures at New York Jan.	..	17 80
Spot Cotton at New York	..	18 35
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	..	17 00
Futures at New Orleans May	..	16 90
Futures at New Orleans July	..	17 20
Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	..	10 1/2
Demand S...	..	..
Rives Commercial Bars U. S. mined	..	69 5/8
Do. Foreign	..	67 1/2

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, April 29th.

Futures at New York	May	18 21
	July	17 72
	Oct.	17 85
	Jan.	17 80

London, April 29th.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 7/32 Firm
Bar Gold	..
Bar Silver Spot	34 3/8 Quiet

MONEY MARKET.

London, April 29th.

Rentes 3 per cent	57 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	3? 3/8
,, ,, 2 months hence	34 3/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Bar Gold (per oz.)	..
Interest day to day loans	1 1/2
,, 7 day Market loans	2 3/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate	4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 29th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe 62 1/2 lbs. Apl.-May Sellers	56/6
Barletta Rosso 64 lbs. Apl.-May Sellers	56
Australian 62 lbs. April Sellers	56/6
Tone:—Quiet.	
Wheat Afloat to U. K.	2,670,000

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 17 1 3
Hongkong	£ 11?
Nationai	£ 2 10 1/2

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Fermopore nal Bold	Nominal,
Rapeseed, Yellow Guze at, 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-April No nal	£ 18 1/2
Rapeseed, Brown, C oore 416 lbs. ex-Ship	Nominal.
Tone of Rapeseed:—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May Nominal	£ 21
Tone of Linseed:—Easier.	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton Apl.-May Sellers	£ 9 1/8
Paria Rapeseed:—Apl. May Sellers	18 1/2
Linseed, Argentine Apl.-May Sellers Firmer	£ 21
Tone:—Upward tendency.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 63 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 59
Copper Braziers	£ 82 1/2
Yellow Metal	£ 5 1/4
Hard Spelter	£ 21 3/4
Corrugated Sheets	..

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4 %1960/90	£ 87 1 2
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 89 3/8
War loan 5 % 1929/47	£99 3 8
Consols 2 1/2 %	58 7 8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	34 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan).	57 3/
Govt. Securities 3 %	57 1/4
7 p/a. Indian Loan	£ 115 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May-June	10 3/4
Plantation First Larea Crepe May	8 3/4
Foreign of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	21
Tone:—Very Quiet.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Cawnpore 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta June-July Sellers	16/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June Sellers	19
Do. Do. June July Sellers	18/8 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay June-July Sellers	19, 8 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June-July Sellers	19/11 1/2
Tone:—No Rasiness.	

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 2.

In accordance with 48 points higher reported in New York futures, to-day the Marwari Bazar opened steady at Rs. 489 for F. G. M. G. Broach April-May and remained Rs 490 at 4 p.m. F. G M G Broach July/August opened at Rs. 513 and closing up by a rupee declined to Rs. 509 on selling by offices. It then improved to Rs. 514 on scattered buying the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 513. The Bazar finally closed at Rs 512½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 513 and closed at Rs. 511½. Fine M. G Oomra May opened at Rs. 408 and went down to Rs. 401 on office selling. It then improved to 404 being Rs. 402 at 4 p.m. While Fine M G Oomra July opened at Rs. 424 and went down to Rs. 418½ and the prices fluctuated between Rs. 418 and Rs 421½ remaining Rs. 419½ at 4 p.m. F G M G Bengal May Rs. 355 and July Rs 365.

The demand for ready cotton was fairly good yesterday, and about 5,000 bales are reported to have changed hands.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, May 2nd.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April-May		488
,, ,, ,,	July-August		511 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	May		358
,, ,, ,,	July		366
Fine Oomra	May		400
,, ,,	July		418
Southern	May-June		499
,,	July Aug.		507

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 2nd.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April-May		492
,, ,, ,,	July-Augt		514
Fully Good Bengal	May		357
,, ,, ,,	July		368
Fine Oomra's	May		402
,, ,, ,,	July		421
Southern	May June		502
,,	July Aug.		510

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 2nd.

Description, Super-Fine F Good Good Futures at New York						
M. G. Bengal and sind Punjab	..	..	385	365	345	..
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	..	420	405	3 0	..	..
M. G. Central P. No. 1	..	455	440	425	..	..
M. G. Central P. No 2	..	4 0	42	410	..	..
M. G. Broach	..	..	510	500	490	..
M. G. Punjab American	..	..	..	..	..	..
Southern	..	..	..	510	500	490

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc, the 48 hours ending 5 p. m., on 1st May 1922.

Cotton	..	..	21337	Bales.
Wheat	..	..	2242	Qrs.
Linseed	..	..	18817	,,
Rape, etc	..	..	3080	,,
Gingelly seed	..	..	2409	,,
Poppyseed	..	..	283	,,
Groundnuts	..	..	1091	,,
Cotton seed	..	..	8123	,,
Rice	..	..	3307	,,
Myrasollama	..	..	510	,,
Cottonseed	..	..	11432	,,
Mowrasseed	..	..	Nil	
Gram	..	..	2853	,,
Jawar	..	..	27 7	,,
Masur	..	..	85	,,
Barley	..	..	12?0	,,
Bajra	..	..	2 16	,,
Coal	..	..	1047	Tons.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Moy 2nd.

Bank Telegraphic	..	..	1/3 3/16
Bank Demand	..	..	1/3 7 32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	..	..	1/3 13/32
Fcs. Demand	..	..	200
American Dollars	..	..	360
Honkong Dollars	..	..	204
Shanghai	..	..	284
Japan	..	..	168 1/2
Singapor	..	..	183 1/2

Market Steady

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, May 2nd. 6 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	..87 0 0	9 12 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	88 0 0	9 12 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	..73 0 0	10 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	..10 12 0	11 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	..10 12 0	11 4 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	..12 0 0	12 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	..14 4 0	14 14 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	..14 0 0	14 8 0
Teelseed, White 80-45	..78 0 0	16 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	..76 0 0	.. ..
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	..74 0 0	.. ..
Teelseed Black	..70 0 0	.. ..
Poppyseed, White	..13 12 0	14 8 0
Groundnuts	..78 0 0	.. ..
Jawa	.. ..	.. ..
Mowrasseed	.. 7 0 0	.. ..
Barley	..55 0 0	.. ..
Castorseed	..56 0 0	.. ..
Cotton Seeds Ready	..38 4 0	5 9 0
Forward		Rs a. p.
Wheat April-May		9 11 3
Wheat Sept.		9 14 0
Linseed May		15 2 6
Linseed Sept.		15 13 6

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, May 2.

Bars Gold ready—Rs. 27/15/6
Bars Gold forward Rs 27/15/6.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement Rs. 27/11/16.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 34/7/.
Bar Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 34/4/0.

EXCHANGE

B. C. Rate—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/3 3/32.
Bank's selling D O 1/3 1/8
On London:—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 3/16.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/3 7/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A 1/3 13/32
Bank's buying T T 1/3 1/4
Bank's buying D D 1/3 9/32
Tone of Exchange—
Steady Market.
On Paris:—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 300
Bank's buyin g3 M/st D A Frcs 320.
Bank's buying D O Frcs 310.
On Japan:—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 169.
Bank's buying 60 D/s D P Rs. 164.
On Hongkong—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 204.
On hanghai:—
Banks selling D D Rs. 284.
On Singapore:—
Bank's selling D D 183/8.
On New York—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 360
London Gold ready—Sh 93 3.
London Silver ready—d. 34.7/8.
London Silver forward—d 34.7/8.
Tone of silver—Chins and India bought, Steady.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange—Dols 4.43
French Exchange—Frcs. 48.10.
Swiss Exchange—Frcs 22 80
Belgium Exchange—Frcs 52 40.
Italian Exchange—Frcs. 83 00
German Exchange—Mrks. 1240.
Prague—Krons. 227.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper—Rs. 57/8.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 85
4 per cent. Terminable Loan Rs. 97/8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 76
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1922 99/14.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1923, Rs. 101.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926, Rs 40/8
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930, Rs 100/8.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, Rs. 103/8.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1924, Rs. 64.
6 per cent, Bombay Port Trust due 71?8, Rs 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal Bonds due 1923 to 49, Rs 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 64.

SHARES.

The Market closed firm owing to Speculative buying.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange.

BANKS.

Imperial 1345, India 115, Central 33/8, Tata Bank 15 and Eastern 77/8.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2640, Alliance 315, Apollo 87/8, Birla Mills 80, By. Cotton 1150, By-Dyeing 1510, Bradbury 1075, Century 820, Colaba Land 2230, Cent. India 485 Coorla Crescen ½ 565, Currimbhoy 1695, David 1562/8 Edw. Sassoon 505, Elphinstone 137/8, Fazulbhoy 1385, Gokak 222/8 Ind. Bleaching 202/8, Ind. Malwa 615. Kastoorchand 170, Kohinoor 3445, Madhowji 500, Meyer Sassoon 315, New Great 840, New City 654, Pahang 880, Pearl sh117/8 Phoenix 495, Premier 170 Planet 267/8 Shapurji 387/8, Simplex 302/8, Standard 2300xd., Swan 1050, Swadeshi 5240, Tata Mill 1190n.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 500, B. Burma 490, B Burma N. I. 135pr, B. Burma pet 10/8, ByTram 115, B Steam 202/8, Bundi Cement 38/8xd., Tata Com.ent 270, Katni Ord 250, Katni Defd. 1150, New India 16/8, Tata Iron Ord. 57/8; Iron Defd. 230, Tata Iron † Ord. 50, Iron N. Defe 180, Tata Hydro 842/8, Tata 50 and Scindia Steam 6/8.

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS.

Name.	Paid up amount	Face value	Div. paid.	Last Div.	Quotations to buy
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	100	Feb-Aug.	12½	400
Alliance	100	..	Jan-Aug.	17½	250
Baroda	50	100	Jan-July	15%	90
Imperial	500	500	Jan-July	10%	1945
,, Contributory	125	..	..	..	357/8
India	50	100	Jan-July	12½	135
Central	25	50	Feb-Oct.	14½	33/8
Tata Bank	125	125	..	10	185
Chartered Bank	£. 5	£. 5	Apr-Oct.	..	£. 77/8
Masters	£. 5	£. 10	..	..	18
Hongkong and Shanghai	$ 125	$125	..		£2 8. 8?
Mercantile Bank of India	£ 5[illegible]	..	..		12½ 8. 33
Bank of Morvi	10	25	Feb-Oct.		9½ 8

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmadabad Dholka	100	100	Mar-Sept	62½	115
,, Prantij	500	500	..	90%	960
Amritsar Pakka	100	100	..		180
Cent. Provinces	100	100	..	6%	95
Ghaparmukh Sighat	100	100	..	3%	80
Bhaod Baramate	100	100	Feb-Aug.	6%	95
Khuina Bhegirghati	100	100	..	4%	100
Lalkhana	100	100	..	4%	85
Mandhra Bhon	20	100	Feb-Aug.	..	..
Pachora Jamner	100	100	Feb-Aug.	..	98
Sara Sirajgunj	100	100	Mar-Sept.	5%	99 xd
Sialkote Narowal	100	100	Apr-Oct.	5%	95
Sindh Light	100	100	Jul-Jan.	11%	120
Zafri Valley	500	500	Mar-Sept.	..	505
Upper Sindh Light	100	100	Feb-Aug.	4%	95

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bandi Portland	10	10	July	1-12-4	33/8 xd
Bamankua	5	..	..	..	4
Central Mining	10	..	..	8%	6%
Indian Cement	250	250	..	17½	270
Katni Cement ord.	100	100	..	18	250
Defd	40	40	..	40	1120
Shivrajpur	10	10	..	4	90

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	
Ah. Advance	500	500	Apr-Oct.		200	2650
Alliance cotton	100	100	..	..	..	215
Appollo	50	..	..	..	6	87/8
Birla mills	100	..	..	..	..	80
By Cotton	500	500	March		100	1150
By. Dyeing	250	250	Mar-Sep.		88	1520
Bradbury	250	250	..	..	85	1075
Bombay Industrial	100	100	..		10	118
Century	100	100	Mar-Sept.		44	820
Cent. India	500	500	May-Nov.		510	4815
Colaba Land	700	700	..		99	2250
Coorla	100	100	Mar-Sep.		..	85
Crescent	100	100	Mar-Sep.		50	565
Currimbhoy	250	250	..		110	1695
David	250	250	..		88	1562/8
Dawn	250	250	Jun-Dec.		..	1850
E. D. Sassoon United	75	10	..		8	4/15
Edward Sassoon	200

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Mails for Sisgapore, China and Japan per S.S. "Awa Maru" close at 9 a.m.

THURSDAY, May 4.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, May 5.

The Mail Steamer "Maleva" with the outward mails of the 20th ultimo is expected to arrive at 6 a.m.

First L.B. and C.Ss. Examination Results, University Hall, 5 p.m.

The Tata Industrial Bank Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Nausari Building 3 p.m.

The Union Bank of India, Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, 62-68 Apollo Street, 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, MAY 6.

The s.s. Morea with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

The Bombay Provincial Liberal Conference, at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Esplanade Road. 1-30 p.m. the Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri, presiding.

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6 P.M. (S.T.) at No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort.

GRANT ROAD TERMINAL SCHEME.

A meeting of the Committee of the Grant Road Terminal Scheme will be held in the office of Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., to-day (Wednesday) at 6 P.M. to consider what steps should be taken now in view of the recent Government Notification.

FORTHCOMING FUNCTION.

GOWD SARASWAT BRAHMAN MITRA MANDAL.

Under the auspices of the Gowd Saraswat Brahman Mitra Mandal, Bombay, Haridas Sakharam Narayan Karande of Goa will perform a "Harikirtan" at 9 P.M. (S.T.) to-morrow (Thursday) at the Hall of the Chikitsak Samaj in High School, Girgaon Road. The public are cordially invited to attend.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Singapore China, and Japan per S.S. "Awa Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 A. M. to-day (Wednesday).

Mails for Mauritius and Re-union per S.S. "Sofala" Via Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 P.M. on Monday the 8th instant.

BOMBAY SHROFFS AND COW-KILLING

The Bombay Shroff Association in a meeting on the 30th ultimo passed resolutions supporting Mr. W. I. Halai on his move in the Corporation for stopping Cow-Killing and requesting the Corporation to follow the steps taken by the Calcutta Corporation in this matter.

DAILY "HINDUSTHAN."

The Manager of the "Hindusthan" Press hereby informs the readers of the paper that owing to some dislocation of machinery, the paper could not come out yesterday. He hopes the readers will excuse for this unavoidable contingency. The machinery is alright now and the paper comes out from to-day as usual.

CORONER'S COURT.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF A HINDU LAD.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner held an inquest touching the death of a Hindoo boy named Krishna Vishram, aged about thirteen years, who was bathing in the sea at Chowpatty at 2-30 p.m. on Sunday when a syce named Krishna Kundlik took a race-horse there and before taking the animal into water, he took off the leathers bridle and put a rope round its neck. As the horse could not be managed with the rope, the syce asked Krishna to bring the leather bridle from the sand. Krishna did so and requested the syce to allow him to sit on the horse's back. The syce allowed him but the horse shied and stood on his fore legs with the result that Krisha fell into the water. Samshirkhan Mahomed Aminkhan, a tea-seller, who saw this accident ran to the boy's rescue but the latter disappeared after coming up twice and his body was recovered in the afternoon.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

AN ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Ganoo Tuka, a mill operative aged about twenty-five who was employed in the New Kaiser-i-Hind Mill at Ghoreqdeo, was engaged in removing the ropes off the iron beams that were being hoisted up the first floor of the mill building on Sunday last when the rope slipped and he fell through a gap in the floor to the ground. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he succumbed to the injuries. The medical evidence showed that his skull had been fractured.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

MASTER KILLED BY SERVANT.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King the Coroner continued the hearing of an inquest in connection with the murder of Mr. Bhugwandas Jawhar, a cotton broker, aged about forty, whose dead body was found in a decomposed condition in his room in Sutar Gully, off Shaikh Memon Street on the morning of the 14th ultimo, under circumstances already reported. Deputy-Inspector Sampson of the Princess Street Police Station has arrested one Kanayalal Balabakhsh, the cook in the service of the deceased who had since disappeared. Mr. Sampson, on enquiry at the Kalbadevi room of the deceased about Kanayalal, was informed that the latter had gone to Nasik with his master's kit. As the deceased had also expressed his wish to go to Nasik the police officer went to Nasik in search of Kanyalal. Not finding him there Mr. Sampson went to a village near Ujjan, which was the native place of Kanayalal and arrested him there. A watch-chain, silver studs, a bundee, a shirt and a dhotur, alleged to be the property of the deceased, were found on the accused's person. An aluminium pot, two bed sheets and turban were also found in the house of Kanayalal's father. The suspect is alleged to have made a statement about other articles and money consisting of eight currency notes for Rs. 100 each and four for Rs. 10 each sent to Bombay. Two fingers of his hand were found to have been injured. The suspect Kanayalal was brought to Bombay on Saturday last.

Madhusudan Parilal, a cotton broker, identified the watch-chain, the silver studs, the aluminium pot and the garment as as belonging to the leceased

The jury returned verdict that the death of the deceased was due to injuries inflicted on him with a heavy sharp instrument, apparently by his servant, Kanayalal Balabakhsh, the suspect.

WANTED—CHEAP KHADDAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. M. Morarji, manager of the Congress Khadi Bhandar at Ahmedabad, commenting on my suggestion of cutting down the selling price of Khaddar used during the last Congress, to allow the poor an opportunity to buy this sacred khadi, calls it admirable but not practicable unless the loss sustained thereby were guaranteed by some philanthropic patriots. I think Mr. Morarji has missed the spirit of the suggestion altogether. The Congress has made enough monies by the sale of tickets to visitors. It need not sit tight on the stock of khaddar in its possession and sell by yards when the whole stock of khaddar should have been sold out at once at the cheapest price to popularise khaddar. Mr. Mansukhlal Mehta has supported my suggestion and there are many Congressmen who see the immediate necessity of cheapening Khaddar to oust the foreign cloth from this country. The Khadi stock now on hand must be about two lakhs of rupees worth. The Congress is spending a lot of money by way of advertisements, posters and on arranging lectures, etc., to ask the people to wear Khaddi, but it does not part with Khaddi itself at a small loss. The Congress Bhandar thinks of rupees, annas and pies only as if it were out to make money like ordinary shopkeepers, and get a substantial return on the sale of stocks purchased. Why should not the amount that was formerly spent after the propaganda work of rousing people to wear Khaddar be now utilised in freely selling a large stock of Khaddi at some loss to meet the demand created by constant preachings? This is not really a loss. On the contrary it is a gain from every point of view. More people will wear Khadi, which is really the aim of the Congress.

If some four or five lakhs of yards of Khaddar or even more were sold that way, it would clad thousands and millions of people, and ten or even twenty times the amount thus sunk would be saved to the country which otherwise would have been spent on foreign cloth. The apparent momentary loss to the Congress is not a loss at all as it will be more than compensated for by moral, economical and material gain to the country as a whole. That is what the Congress wants and spends monies and energies for. Tilak Swaraj Funds have come from the people and they are to be spent for the people, for gaining economic independence, and for winning Swaraj. There are many Anandilals and Godrejs waiting their turns to give princely donations for a good and great cause. As the Sanscrit saying goes *"Bahu ratnani vasundhara,"* India has still many philanthropic patriats, whom Khadi will awaken to their duty. I therefore hope the Congress leaders will perceive the reasonableness of my suggestion and make the necessary sacrifice in price in carrying it out at the earliest opportunity.

Khaddar is the soul of the constructive programme of the Congress. Khaddar will lead to unity of thought and heart. It will quickly remove untouchability. It will create self-respect and rouse patriotism. It will hasten the work of the Congress, as the universal wearing of Khaddar will bring about equality and fraternity between different nationalities of this great country, and unite its people in one mass of undreamt of solidarity, the conditions essential for Swaraj. If there is anything that will make the Indian National Congress a tower of unprecedented strength and influence, it is Khaddar, as it will gain for India the main economic independence which will vitalize all her economic conditions. People wearing Khaddar will be more and more sensitive to respond quickly to the call of the Congress. They will be more united to act solidly, and better organized and disciplined to suffer and sacrifice for the freedom of their motherland. Khaddar will help to maintain peaceful and non-violent atmosphere, the happy condition of Mahatmaji's Swaraj. I hope all the Congress leaders and workers will see the true meaning of Khaddar and why the last meccage of their great leader was "Wear Khaddar." Let not then the price of Khaddar be a hindrance to its universal adoption. Every pound of yarn spun and every yard of Khaddar sold brings Swaraj nearer. Any subsidy by the Congress for Khaddar goes to strengthen the foundation of Swaraj. I would only ask the sceptics to stretch a little imagination and perceive that vision of free, independent, united and happy India which was a realization to Mahatma Gandhi. The dreamer now suffers incarceration and sanctifies Yeroda Jail for his boldness in standing for truth, love, peace and liberty and pressing forward his activities to realize the vision he saw. No sacrifio in money is too great to liberate from prison the leaders and their thousands of associates to free the country from its present bondage, both political, and economical and achieve for India all the conditions for winning Swaraj. Cheap Khaddar is an urgent need, and sooner the leaders solve the problem the quicker will be their success. The special meeting of the Working Committee must consider carefully the Khaddar programme in all aspects, and come to a definite decision to work it out successfully.—Yours etc.

L. R. S.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—If the Congress is serious about Khaddar as an item of propaganda, at least for some time the Congress Committees ought to be able to sell their genuine Khaddar stocks at a lower price than the present, even if this touches their pockets to a certain extent. To bring about reduction in the current price of Khaddar, the Congress Committees must subsidise the local weavers under proper safeguards, buy their turnout and transfer stocks to other localities where the supply is more than the demand. I am afraid, if the All-India Congress Committee does not thoroughly organise the Khaddar Movement on scientific lines, it may meet with an inglorious end like the Swadeshi Movement of the Bengal Partition days.

Many are suspicious about the genuineness of the Khaddar. Not a few are plainly asking why the Congress has not yet taken action to check speculation and profiteering in Khaddar by the Bombay merchants.—Yours. etc.

C. V. P. SHIVAM.

TATA POWER COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am a Shareholder of the Tata Power Co., Ltd., I have paid the 1st Call. Now the Company is calling upon the Shareholders to pay the 2nd Call. If one were to ask why the Mavlas at Mulshi Petha resolved upon carrying on "Satyagrah" the only answer one gets would be that the Company is acting in a high-handed manner and bringing untold misery upon the poor Mavlas, the children of the soil, at Mulshi Petha. Cannot the Shareholders ask the Company as to why they should not withold payment to them now, since what they have been doing at Mulshi Petha is being done in utter disregard to, and without consulting the wishes of, the shareholders of the Company? Shareholders are, so to say, the partners of a Company, and just because they are the partners, it naturally follows that they should have full voice in the affairs of the Company. The latter ought not to have proceeded with the work at Mulshi Petha with the consent of its Directorate only, but ought to have called a meeting of the shareholders as well and placed before it the plans of the project they were undertaking. And if they had received the consent of the shareholders, they could have proceeded with the work. Now when we see that though the Company are engaged in works of public utility, the ways and means devised by them to acquire the lands of the poor Mavlas are not reasonable. Will any of your readers kindly enlighten me as to whether there is any rule or rules by which Shareholders can reasonably withold the payment of future calls to this Company. As for myself, though I am one of the shareholders I do not wish to be party to the Company's undesirable tactics of acquiring lands of the poor Mavlas by actually throwing them on the charity of others. I wish to keep back paying future calls to the Company. I pray you will please give due publicity to this letter so that many other shareholders who have similar doubts would like to know whether or not to make payments to the Company—a Company whose avowed objects are engaged in works of public utility and of bringing about the economic salvation of this country by electrification of Mills, Factories, etc., in the City and Island of Bombay, but which, with Government influence, behind it, is sending the poor sons of the soil to jail and make them suffer other hardships, along with many other patriotic youths who are engaged in the struggle at the present moment.—Yours, etc.

A Shareholder of THE TATA POWER CO., Ltd.

Bombay, May, 1, 1922.

THE LIBERAL CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is earnestly hoped that the Liberals will not merely prate on constitutional agitation at their forthcoming Conference as they have been doing for the last eighteen months. To expect the non-co-operators to abide by the law without meeting their demands to some extent is as good a hope as that entertained by some who believe that the British will soon have to leave India. It is quite true that some non-co-operators feel that the time has come when they ought to enter the Councils, but, by this, they only intend to make Government impossible. Besides, mass civil disobedience has been only suspended, and now that the country has so peacefully taken the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi, there is every likelihood of the Congress leaders launching this most dangerous scheme in the near future. It is also useless dinning into the ears of the non-co-operators that their programme has proved a failure, for, though they admit they have not achieved the success they expected, their answer is that the country has not suffered enough.

Will it therefore be too much to expect the Liberals to pass a resolution urging the Government to convene the Round Table Conference? The proposal will then have the support of the official Liberals who will in turn induce their English colleagues to give India true peace. Besides, if the trying judge when sentencing Mahatma Gandhi could not help but express his hope for the early release of Mahatma Gandhi, can the Liberals enjoy his being incarcerated for six long years? If not, let them mean business and they will not only release Mahatma Gandhi, but also those 20,000 of our countrymen who have offered themselves for the greater glory of their God and of their country.

Let us by all means agitate constitutionally but, if the majority of our countrymen have thought fit to adopt lawless methods, that is no reason why the Liberals should not compel Government to adopt a conciliatory policy to maintain Law and Order, before embarking on a reckless policy of repression. The Liberals dare not assert that it is impossible to win over Mahatma Gandhi, else their praise for the man is mere cant. We will wait and see if the Liberal Conference is only a preliminary to the Round Table Conference.—Yours, etc.

JOE.

Bandra, May 1.

COLOUR MARKET.

May 2

Quotations:—
Alizarine 20 per cent. Rs. 95/100 per cwt.
Congo Red Rs. 1/4/0 to 2 per lb
Magenta Crystals Rs. 10/12 per lb.
Malachite Green Rs. 8/9 per lb.
Nigrosene Crystals Rs. 3 per lb
Fast Red Rs. 6/7 per lb.
Hemetine Crystals Rs. 1/4/0 per lb

THE NEW BUDGET.

PRESENTED BY SIR ROBERT HORNE.

SATISFACTORY OUTLOOK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 1.

The House of Commons held the biggest crowd it has had in recent years, when Sir Robert Horne rose to make his Budget statement. The public galleries were thronged with representatives of Trade and Commerce anxious to learn their fate. Sir Eric Geddes and Lord Inchcape were interested spectators.

Sir Robert Horne opening his speech said the past financial year had been a period of unexampled trial owing to the coal dispute and the trade slump and the way it had been met eloquently testified to the soundness of the country's financial position. The revenue for the year was £1,124 millions sterling, which was only 90 millions below the estimate and there was a surplus of 45 millions for redemption of debt. The income-tax had yielded 398 millions. 85 millions were applied during the year to debt reduction and in the Budget, the charge for interest and management was reduced by 17 millions, apart from the provision in regard to American debt.

DETAILS OF BUDGET FIGURES

EFFORTS AT REDUCTION OF DEBTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 1.

Since March 31st, 1919, said Sir Robert Horne, external debt had been reduced and he hoped the position would be further improved in 1922-23. The estimated expenditure for the current year was 910 millions sterling, but he hoped further reductions would be possible. This included 335 millions sterling for National debt services, including 25 millions interest on the American debt. The estimated revenue was 956 million sterling. Thus there was a surplus of 48 millions, without providing for redemption of debt. The estimate did not allow for any German Reparations.

Sir Robert Horne announced small charges on income-tax costing £1,700,000 sterling and then amid cheers and laughter switched off to postal charges, namely, the reduction of telegraphic charges, post cards to one penny, letters to three-half pence and printed papers to half-penny. These reductions would cost 6½ millions sterling and would leave a surplus of 38 millions. Sir Robert Horne said there were signs of revived trade, but the burden of taxation had checked enterprise and Government would not ask the tax-payer this year to redeem any debt. After the superhuman efforts of the last two years, Government was content to raise sufficient revenue to meet expenditure.

REDUCTIONS IN INCOME TAX.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 1.

The income-tax would be reduced by one shilling in the pound, which meant a loss of £32½ millions sterling revenue in the present financial year. The reduction of four pence per pound of tea involved reduction by one-third of duties on coffee, chicory and cocoa, costing five millions sterling in the present year. All other duties remained unchanged.

Sir Robert Horne explained that the new eight-penny duty on tea was only fully payable by foreign tea importers, in consequence of the preference on tea from India, Ceylon and Hongkong. Seeing that ninety per cent. of the tea comes from within the Empire, he added, the duty on that tea would only be 6 2/3 pence. The competition in tea trade was such that the smallest consumer would derive benefit from the remission of taxation.

DETAILS OF TAX REDUCTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 1.

The Budget reduces income-tax by one shilling and the duty on tea by four pence.

REDUCTION OF TEA DUTY PASSED BY COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 1.

The House of Commons has unanimously passed the resolution reducing duty on tea by four pence per pound.

RISE IN VALUE OF SOVEREIGNS.

RESULT OF PAYING OFF EXTERNAL DEBTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 1.

Sir Robert Horne emphasised that the first fruit of paying off external debt had been improvement in the exchange value of sterling. This meant that the debt to United States would become 355 millions less. Furthermore, purchasers and consumers of United States goods would be subsequently benefited. The floating debt had been reduced by 246 millions sterling in 1921-22, and as a result of the vigorous policy of reducing debt, we had paid off 322 millions sterling in cash in the last two years.

MORNING PAPERS' CRITICISMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.

The Budget is greeted with certain amount of satisfaction by the morning papers which however are far from enthusiastic. They freely voice criticisms and all point out that Sir Robert Horne's statement did not contain any surprises. It is declared that concessions to taxpayers have not been made out of the real surplus but by partly suspending the sinking fund and partly borrowing. This is declared, in some quarters, to be unsound finance as it leaves the country's capital responsibilities to take care of themselves. Government's failure to effect real economies is emphasised It is suggested that the Budget has been framed on Micawber practice and that after the taxpayers' sacrifices it will please nobody.

The labour organ alleges that the Budget constitute a series of concessions to the rich.

Broadly, the reductions in taxation are welcomed but the view is expressed that money would be more profitably spent in fostering the country's trade than in paying off the liabilities that are not urgent.

GENOA SITUATION.

CHICHERIN'S LETTEL--A GR T:FYNG DOCUMENT.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S APPROVAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 1.

M. Chicherin's letter to M. Barthou referred to in a previous message declared that the Russo-German treaty was only the first of a series of agreements, which were necessary for the peace of the world.

M. Barthou remarked that there was no resentment in France against the Russian people, but there was against the Russian Government, owing to the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk.

Mr. Lloyd George said M. Chicherin's letter was gratifying.

The sub-committee then approved the amended draft of the clause, two of the conditions of the agreement with Russia dealing with inter-Government debts, and next considered the new draft of clause 5 dealing with private property and debts, to which M. Jasper objected as being prejudicial to Belgian interests. Mr. Lloyd George pointed out that British interests in Russia were five times as great as Belgium's and appealed to M. Jasper not to persist in his opposition. The draft was ultimately referred to a Committee of Jurists on which Belgium is represented.

RUSSO-GERMAN TREATY.

NO SECRET MILITARY OR POLITICAL CLAUSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 1.

Genoa.—At a meeting of No. 1 Subcommittee, M. Barthou read a letter he had received from M. Chicherin, emphatically denying the existence of secret clauses, military or political, in the Russo-German treaty and declaring Russia was not engaged in any action against France or any nation whatsoever.

PREMIER PROLONGS STAY AT GENOA.

CONFLICTING REPORTS OF GENOA SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 1.

It is reported from Genoa that Mr. Lloyd George is likely to remain there two or three weeks longer than was previously anticipated. He will probably attend the meeting of the Supreme Council at San Remo *en route* to London. While the Premier's friends in London say he is greatly satisfied with the progress of the Conference, Genoa telegrams describe the situation as full of uncertainties and say the position has not been eased by the Soviet Delegation handing the Conference the Russian memorandum of April 15th as an official document, thus practically going back on M. Chicherin's letter to Mr. Lloyd George on April 20th. The breakdown of the Conference is regarded as unlikely, but if it comes, it will probably be only a matter of days. Otherwise, the Conference will last at least until the middle of May.

ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION OF WORLD.

JAPAN'S SOLICITUDE FOR PARTICIPATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.

Genoa.—Japan has asked to be included in the scope of the resolutions of the Economic Commission and to be permitted to participate in the economic reconstruction of the world.

The draft clauses of the note to the Russians are completed and will be presented this afternoon to a mixed Arbitral Commission presided over by a nominee of the President of the United States. The Supreme Court, will adjudicate on all matters relating to foreign bondholders and the compensation for private property in the event of the failure of a direct agreement.

BARTHOU LEAVES FOR PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 1.

Genoa.—M. Barthou leaves Genoa to-day on a visit to Paris. He is expected to return on Saturday.

"INEVITABLE."

REVOLUTION IN INDIA.

UNLESS BRITAIN REVISED MAHOMEDAN POLICY.

H. H AGA KHAN INTERVIEWED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.

The "Daily Express" gives prominence to an interview by the Paris correspondent with H. H. the Aga Khan who is reported to have declared that unless Britain revised her Mahommedan policy, a revolution in India was inevitable. He suggested that peace could be restored by relieving India of the burden of taxation for the upkeep of the army and adopting the Reading-Montagu proposals. He was of the opinion that the Turco-Greek situation could only be settled by giving the Turks Adrianople.

MAY DAY.

PEACEFUL CELEBRATIONS BY LABOUR IN EUROPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.

With the exception of Budapest, where demonstrations were strictly prohibited, Labour celebrated the May-day with customary demonstrations and processions in all principal capitals in Europe.

Paris was without taxi-cabs, but otherwise everything was normal. The police and the authorities, anticipating trouble, experimented with aeroplanes equipped with wireless to locate the centres of disturbance, but with the exception of one small encounter in which several policemen were injured, there were no disturbances.

In London, processions were conducted in the most orderly manner and a noteworthy feature of the demonstrations in Hyde Park was the number of clergyman orators. The closer union of the workers of the world and international peace were the principal demands put forward.

The Russian delegation at Genoa observed the May-day as a holiday, and wore red ribbons in their button-holes.

Demonstrations in Berlin and Vienna passed off quietly.

FRACAS BETWEEN STRIKERS AND U.S. OFFICER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 1.

Mayence.—An American officer while making an awkward turn to avoid a May Day demonstration of strikers drove his motor car into a group of them. He drew his revolver when threatened; whereupon he was fired on and wounded in the shoulder. His chauffeur was severely beaten. Several arrests were made.

BOXING IN ENGLAND.

JACK BLOOMFIELD BEAT HARRY DRAKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 1.

At the National Sporting Club to-night, in the fight for the cruiser-weight championship of Britain, Jack Bloomfield beat Harry Drake, whose seconds threw in the sponge at the conclusion of the ninth round.

DETAILS.

In the boxing match between Jack Bloomfield and Harry Drake, Drake did well with the left in the long-range work, but it soon became evident that Bloomfield was much stronger. He landed several powerful upper cuts and had the better of the infighting At a moment before the bell rang at the end of the ninth round, Bloomfield sent riht to the jaw, which dazed Drake, who was hardly able to reach his corner and his seconds consequently threw in the sponge.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.

The following are the Association Football results:—

First Division: Huddersfield, 3 · Middlesborough 1. Preston, 2; Birmingham, 3.

Third Division: Southern section Merthyr, nil; Southampton, 1. Swindow, 8; Norwich, 1. Aberdare, 2; Luton, 1.

AMATEUR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.

In the Amateur Tennis Championship Challenge round, Baerlein, the holder, beat Renshaw 6/2, 5/8, 6/1, 6/0.

MIDNIGHT ADVENTURE.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Frank Olivera, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate Sergeant Merrifield charged Shaik Suleman with robbery on Monday night at 11 p.m.

The evidence should that Basir Khan, the complainant, a seafaring man, came to Bombay on Monday last and was sleeping at the Esplanade Maidan. At about 11 p.m. the accused with three others came to him with sticks and robbed him of Rs. 30. The complainant caught hold of the accused and handed him over to the police while the other two escaped.

His Worship convicted the accused and in view of his five previous convictions sentenced him to receive 30 stripes in the jail and was ordered to report his residence to the police for a period of three years.

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Wednesday, May 3, 1922.

THE MORAL OF GENOA.

The cynic may find a perennial source of amusement in the comments upon Russia and Russian affairs in which the Capitalist Press of the world so frequently indulges. And if the cynic has a long memory his enjoyment is increased tenfold. For a comparison between what this press are saying to-day and what they said last year and the year before would bring one fact most prominently to light—namely, that the Capitalist Press have never been able to appreciate the truth about Russia of the Soviets. Two years ago, Bolshevik Russia was ostensibly deemed the plague-spot of Europe. Members of Parliament referred to it as one refers to something loathsome and incredibly evil. Statesmen justified their wildest policies by alleging that only thereby could Bolshevism be defeated. If a riot arose in India, its origin was traced to Moscow. If a strike occurred in America, Soviet Russian intrigue was alleged to have produced it. To a world suddenly bereft of an object of hate, Bolshevist Russia came most opportunely. In the war years we had all been taught to loathe the Hun as a crop-eared bullet-headed monster whose only recreation was to rape and rob. After the Peace of Versailles, the full tide of this energy of hatred was most dexterously diverted by the Press and news-agencies against Soviet Russia. Bad as the Hun had been, the Bolshevik was represented as being infinitely worse. He wallowed in blood and lust and his women-folk were the common property of his fellow-beasts. As for his brains—the idea that a Bolshevik could be intelligent was laughable. The whole system for which the Soviets stood was bound to collapse sooner or later, and the public-spirited Allies did their very best to hasten the collapse. Then slowly it began to dawn on statesmen that Russia could not be coerced by arms—whether these were Allied forces or those of mercenaries equipped by the Allies. The trade boycott was the only weapon that remained for Capitalist Europe to use against Russia. Unfortunately for Europe's plans, she was herself in no position to boycott anything or anybody. Her commerce and industry were languishing. For Europe to boycott Russia was as wise a move as would be that of some starving beggar with half a currency note who refused to cooperate with another starving beggar who possessed the other half of the note. At last Allied Europe grew to realise the criminal folly of her policy. The Genoa Conference has proved the confessional in which Mr. Lloyd George on behalf of Europe has more than once given utterance to a subdued, but unmistakably clear:—"*Mea Maxima Culpa!*"

And to-day, we find the representatives of a people who were represented as being mentally and morally deficient and depraved, dominating the proceedings at Genoa. There can be no doubt that the dog which wags the Genoa tail is M. Chicherin. He *is* the Big Noise at Genoa, though Mr. Lloyd George may make more. But all Mr. Lloyd George's garrulity at the Conference does little but concede all that M. Chicherin demands. Every day's news modifies some of the asperity which, at the opening of the Conference, it was deemed the proper thing to evince towards Russian aims and claims. For instance, a few days ago we were told that the Allies "were going to stand no more damned nonsense" from the Soviet bargainers. To this end, the Allies were preparing a Note which was to be a stern ultimatum. To-day, we are assured by a special cable to a contemporary that, in the opinion of Mr. Wickham Steed, the Allied document cannot be regarded as an ultimatum. The agreement of London to which the Allies had pledged themselves to bind Russia is hardly mentioned in the later news from Genoa. Its ridiculous terms have, presumably, been scrapped and the whole thing forgotten. As for the Russo-German Treaty—a few days ago it was being denounced by every Allied statesman—albeit half-heartedly by the British—as a monstrous piece of deceit and impertinence. As soon as they heard about it, the Allies resolved publicly, and with many protestations of their undying determination, that this treaty must be scrapped. A Committee of Allied experts was thereupon appointed to examine the Treaty and to report on its "legality." The result of this examination has not yet been made public—if indeed the experts ever got to work upon their task.

But to-day the Russo-German Treaty is seemingly regarded as a valid document. Perhaps this is because the Russians and the Germans were resolved to regard it as valid in spite of the opinions of all the Allied experts in the world. But the greatest lesson Genoa has to teach us in India is that the British know very well when they are beaten—or at least their statesmen exercise this knowledge for them. M. Chicherin has beaten Mr. Lloyd George at Genoa. His has been a great diplomatic victory—so great as to call forth grudging tributes of praise from the British press representatives attending the Conference. Thus, the Russians—the hairy monsters of a few short months ago—have proved themselves as able and as intelligent at the delicate business of diplomacy as they had earlier proved themselves courageous and dogged in war. But to return to the moral of Genoa for India. However deaf to representations their statesmen may seem—however obdurate in injustice—it is by no means difficult to bring the British to reason. The Bolsheviks had right on their side—the right to exist free from persecution. To this fact must be attributed the success they have won at Genoa. We in India have as great right on our side and nothing of the stigma of past errors under which the Russians have laboured. Shall Mahatma Gandhi fail ultimately where M. Chicherin has succeeded? Perhaps the day is at hand when Mr. Lloyd George will wax as eloquent in a defence of Indian *Swaraj* as he has been on the subject of the safety of Europe. For if the peace of Europe lies in reconciling Russia, the peace of Asia and the world lies no less in Britain's duty to reconcile India. There remains yet one more exhibition of his celebrated imitation of a weather-vane to which Mr. Lloyd George should treat the world.

A NEW NOVEL.

"Oh, that mine enemy would write a book!" exclaimed the Prophet Job, and every body since his day has had the same desire, when pestered with elusive propagandist utterances. Mr. Edmund Candler is no enemy of ours, but he is nothing if he is not a propagandist, and he has written a book called "Abdication"—all about poor India—and it has not been sent us for review. Remembering the delight we had in reviewing at some length in our editorial columns a certain work on the Khilafat Question, which did not bear the name of Mr. Candler, but purported to be matter of fact, we feel that we should like to encounter that gentleman frankly in the field of fiction. The Times Literary Supplement approves of Mr. Candler's novel.

This is a brilliant study of the psychology of the Indian masses stirred to their present-day revolt against a Satanic Government by the preachings of a Hindu saint in strange alliance with Mahomedan fanatics. It is less subtle than "Sri Ram," which Mr. Candler published ten years ago (without then putting his name on the title-page), at a time when the spirit of revolt was mainly confined to the new urban middle classes and the cult of the bomb seized hold of a youthful *intelligentsia* who under a system of half-baked education divorced from all religious or moral training had learnt to misread Shelley and Byron at school and the exploits of Russian anarchists in secret. The psychology of the Indian mobs fired to-day by Swaraj and Caliphate agitators requires no such subtle treatment, for the passions which possess them are of a much cruder order. It is, however, equally difficult for the stay-at-home Englishman to grasp their significance; and Mr. Candler has made a valuable contribution to the study of India's discontents in giving us a series of vivid tableaux, drawn from the life, which illustrate and explain the intensity of racial bitterness that underlies and feeds the revolutionary movement euphemistically called "Non-co-operation."

A true description of Mahatma Gandhi's teaching is followed by this awful picture of iniquity.

So possibly did Gandhi really think, for all his collected speeches up to 1919 breathe that spirit. But so did his Mahomedan Allies never think; and equally dramatic is the picture which Mr. Candler draws for us of the Caliphate firebrands, most dangerous of all, vowing that the Kaaba, the sacred stone in the innermost shrine of Mecca, had had the Union Jack spread over it; that "the English remained in Baghdad and Jerusalem gorging bacon, swilling wine, defiling the House of God, violating Moslem women," whilst Mahomedan sepoys were sent out to slay their Mahomedan brothers, the Turks, and even producing disbanded sepoys as hired witnesses at ten rupees a head to swear that they had seen these things done. We see the great demonstration of Mahomedan-Hindu "fraternisation" held in the Mosque where Barkatulla preaches that Allah and Oum (the mystic Hindu word for the Divine essence) are one, that Gandhi and Mohamed Ali have equally offered their lives for the Caliphate, that blood has cemented the two communities in indissoluble union. "The Kafirs," he shrieks, are so few that if every Indian were to collect a handful of dust and throw it at them they would be buried under a mountain of dust." The audience sees red. The usual abortive but not bloodless rioting ensued, and the wretched Banarsi Das, who has himself dabbled to his cost in Hindu-Moslem fraternization, receives on the head a blow from a Mahomedan *lathi* which leaves him senseless. Nor does he ever recover the little reason he had possessed.

It seems to be a truly terrifying tale, and we should like to read it. The Times Literary Supplement affords us only tantalising glimpses of the horrifying incidents which succeed one another "intensely vital, and often intensely painful." Mr. Edmund Candler, if we may judge him thus at third hand from a mere review, is not a Die-Hard. He would seem to be an enthusiast for the "Reforms" and as such feeling intellectually lonely in the "Thompsonpur Club," since he makes his English hero in the end retire to the Himalayas like an Indian saint, "as a less thankless task than trying to convert his fellow-countrymen at Thompsonpur to a practical faith in the political advancement of India on the lines of the great constitutional charter of 1919." We gather that Mr. Candler has written quite an interesting book, and once again we say that we should like to read it. We cannot but regard it as a little unsportsmanlike of the author not to have instructed his publisher to send a copy for review to the only journal which is really able to review it fairly—*i.e.*, criticise it. If it is the work of art the Times Literary Supplement proclaims it, the author has nothing to fear from us, for we are one of the few people left who rank art above politics.

Notes of the Day

The "Independent."

It is not necessary to recall the circumstances in which the "Independent" of Allahabad was almost crushed out of existence. We say "almost" advisedly for a cyclostyle edition of the paper appeared for four months until the other day when the District Magistrate of Allahabad suddenly discovered that its existence was an offence against the law and threatened the Manager with penal action if he failed to file a declaration. The conductors of the paper have decided not to disobey the order, but they have at the same time decided not to discontinue the paper, by issuing hand-written copies. Readers of the "Independent will, however, be glad to learn that arrangements to re-start the printed "Independent" are now almost complete and it is hoped to bring out the paper early next month. Invaluable as have been the services rendered by the unregistered "Independent" under the editorship of Mr. Devidas Gandhi, it can hardly be denied that the public life of the U. P. has suffered an incalculable loss by the stoppage of the printed "Independent." Its re-appearance will, therefore, be welcome throughout the country.

An Assistant Collector's Resignation.

It will be recalled that soon after Mahatma's arrest, Mr. H. B. Shivdasani, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in charge of Bardoli Taluka, tendered his resignation as a protest against Government's action. We understand that Mr. Shivdasani's resignation has been accepted. Mr. Shivdasani is hardly thirty years old and has had a brilliant career both as a student in the Bombay University and a Civilian. Not only has Mr. Shivdasani resigned Government service but he has also forgone the pension of about Rs. 400 a month which, under the new rules, is due to him. His has, therefore, been a heavy sacrifice. We have no doubt his able services will be utilised in a non-official capacity—with profit and honour to his country.

The Results of Prohibition.

We have before us a report on "How Prohibition Works in America" by the Research Secretary of the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The report covers Washington D. C., Baltimore, New York City, Philadelphia, California, Portland Oregon, Virginia, Colorado, Boston, Cincinnati and Illinois, so may be regarded as the result of a fairly comprehensive survey. It contains Business, Labour and Police Statistics, and the statements of representative men and women in all walks of life testifying that the state of public morality is better and public happiness greater under prohibition than before. There is a certain quaintness about some of the evidence, suggesting that the object of prohibition in the opinion of the employer was to get more work out of the employed, and that in the opinion of policemen the decrease in crime and misdemeanours is not an unmixed blessing. We read: "The incidental effects of prohibition in New York will disappoint some "croakers." Despite its dry condition the city needs no monkey glands to renew its youth. Amusements commendable and otherwise are just as prosperous as they ever were. Maxim's in an advertisement says: Who said prohibition hurts business? Come to Maxim's and see." And Miss Alice Lloyd, an actress, says: "I can actually feel in the audience the change which has been wrought by prohibition. Men are more critical, because they come clear-headed and cold for their enjoyment. I think prohibition is a jolly good thing for us." The business prosperity of New York, we read, was never greater. The Irving National Bank has commented on the fact that prohibition "stopped the operation of one billion dollars' worth of capital and yet the effects were absorbed without a ripple." Presidents of Savings Banks testify to the number of people who have come to them to say that "this is the first money they have ever saved, and that before prohibition all their excess earnings went into drink." The hospital returns are, perhaps, the most telling of all the various evidence here collected. There has been everywhere a great improvement in the public health, some diseases, formerly prevalent, being now almost extinct.

Drink: A Social Evil.

America has tried a great experiment. Many people thought that it was pre-doomed to failure—people who do not regard the institution "Drink" as a tremendous social evil, but as a pleasure that a man may take within the bounds of his capacity. Such people would regard a drunkard with disgust, and for his crimes and misdemeanours they would punish him without remorse, but the right to drink strong liquor when a man or woman wants to do so, they regard as a part of freedom. They never think how many of their fellow-creatures are most cruelly enslaved, degraded, ruined physically, mentally and morally by the facilities for drunkenness which their demand keeps open in the name of liberty. The victims hate the tyrant who has gained control of them. There is plenty of evidence in the report before us that those people who were drunkards among the working people of America are now among the most enthusiastic friends of prohibition. There is hardly an Englishman who does not know, in his own family or among his dearest friends some life of fairest promise wrecked through drink and nothing else. The number of such victims runs to thousands every year in England alone, and those lives would be saved if there were prohibition. Are not the people who oppose it for a selfish pleasure, in the name of individual liberty, in fact responsible for all that wreckage?

The Anglo-Ottoman Society.

Mr. Arthur Field, the Secretary of the Anglo-Ottoman Society, London, writes to us hopefully of the work done by the Society during the visit of the Constantinople and Angora delegations to London. A statement in French of the point of view of the Indian Muslims, drawn up by the President of the Society at the request of the Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee was handed to Yusuf Kemal Bey (whom the President had previously approached in Paris) to the Turkish chargé d'affaires and to Marshal Izzet Pasha, and also sent to Mustafa Kemal Pasha at Angora. There were ample opportunities for conversations with the members of both delegations, when the beforementioned statement was elaborated and explained. We are glad to learn that the Angora Delegation was received with some effusiveness at the Foreign Office, and its leader "closeted with Curzon," and that both the Constantinople and Angora representatives left England "professedly very optimistic." Mr. Field attributes the polite reception of the Turkish delegates chiefly to the Government of India's cablegram which, emphasised as it was by Mr. Montagu's resignation, had an immense effect on public opinion in England. He regards that cablegram as having "saved the situation." The Anglo-Ottoman Society is preparing a pamphlet on the question of Jezirat-ul-Arab, setting forth the Muslim religious demands in terms intelligible to the British public. Mr. B. G Horniman has been asked to preside this year at the annual meeting of the Society.

A Thought for the Day.

"My whole protest and point of objection is that there is here and now an infinite liberty. Only it is an infinite liberty for the rulers and an infinite slavery for the people. It is a loss of the whole sane social instinct which limited the scope and the subject-matter of laws. It is a new freedom for the ruler to control buttons as he controls bullets, and to forbid anchovy sauce as much as prussic acid. It is the intemperance of interference. And this brings me to the obvious reply to Mr. Bernard Shaw's suggestions that the modern evils arise from people having too much liberty. I say they arise from the governing classes having too much liberty and the governed having less liberty than ever. And exactly as the governing class has always let itself go in the matter of eating and drinking and dressing, so the governing class is now letting itself go in the matter of governing. Mediaeval state punished not only the man who picked a pocket, but the man who made a corner. The modern ruler does not punish him; for the somewhat simple reason that he is the modern ruler. Having first made the corner, he then makes the law. But it amuses him to punish pickpockets; and any day it may amuse him more to forbid "pockets."—G. K. Chesterton.

Reviews Just Received.

Articles to note. *The Round Table*: "A Programme for the British Commonwealth." "Cannes, Genoa and Economic Revival." "The Near East", "The Indian Problem in East Africa" and—under South Africa,—"British Indians in S. Africa." *Nineteenth Century and After*: "The Englishman Away From Home", by Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton. "Soviet Russia and the Famine", by Prof. Meredith Atkinson. "Arab Life and Character", by Lord Raglan. *Quarterly Review*: "The Egyptian Problem", by J. A. Spender.

The Woking Mission.

Some false ideas prevail regarding the Woking Mission, its aims and its achievements. Its founder never believed, as some people have imagined he believed, that the English race would be converted by his mere appearance in their midst. His aim was rather to create a little nucleus or focus of Islamic faith and thought and culture in the heart of England, from which the truth about Islam should radiate to every corner of the British Empire, and to which everyone throughout that Empire who felt attracted towards, or sought instruction in, the teachings of Islam could turn for counsel and instruction. Those who expect Muslims to proselytize as hotly and as ruthlessly as Christian Missionaries do, would doubtless feel some disappointment in surveying the performance of the Woking Mission. The Christians are ordered to compel non-Christians to come in; whereas the Muslims have the order: "There is no compulsion in religion, the Right Direction is henceforth distinct from error, and he who casts off vain superstitions and believes in Allah, has laid hold of a firm handle which will never break. Surely Allah is all-Hearing and all-Knowing." The only duty of the Muslim Missionary is to convey his message as completely as he can, by speech and writing but principally by example in his daily conduct. The influence of the Woking Mission in England must never for a moment be judged by the number of its converts. It is a witness to religious truth amid the melee of the sects, and its pacific influence is felt already far and wide. No-one is bribed or worried to become a Muslim, but the message of Islam is preached and Englishmen who have become Muslims of their own accord as the result of travel and of study are glad to find that real Islamic nucleus in England. Nobody would guess who did not know it, the value of the work done for the scattered Muslims of all nations not only in England but in all the four continents, by the little band of Woking workers and their saintly head.

The First Mosque.

The history of the little Mosque at Woking is thus told in "The Muslim" of Singapore:—

> Thirty years ago, the generosity of the ruler of Bhopal had caused a Mosque to be built at a village called Woking, about 30 miles to the South of London. The Mosque was never used for the purposes for which it was built and it had remained closed. It appeared as if it was to remain closed for ever. But it was not the wish of Almighty God—Allah—that the house erected to His name should remain without an Imam or congregation. Ten years back no one could have thought that the first Imam of this Mosque would be Khwaja Kamal-ud-Din. But it came to pass that the keys of the Mosque were placed in the hands of the Khwaja and the incident reminds one of the story of Saul, in the Bible, who received the keys of the Kingdom of Judah quite unawares. Khwaja Kamal-ud-Din's assistant was a pious and good man, by name Munshi Noor Ahmad, who had accompanied him from India. Munshi Noor Ahmad became the first Muezzin of the Mosque. The story related about him when he was saying the Azan (cry to prayers) is very pathetic. The Muezzin broke down in voice and tears ran down from his eyes at the end of the Azan and he made this prayer at the time: "O God, let Thy name be remembered here for ever; let not Thy servant be the only Muezzin of Thy house. It makes me tremble to think that I am the first man who is crying aloud to the people to come to prayers. Preserve my name amongst Thy servants. O God, watch over Thy house and perpetuate its name."

Though much too small to accommodate the congregations which assemble there at times of festival, it still remains the only Mosque in England; though in connection with it the sermon and the Friday prayers are held in an upper room of the London Muslim House (111, Campden Hill Road). Considering the vastness of the Muslim population of the British Empire it seems strange that it should have been left to Indians and to private zeal to provide even the humblest sort of Masjid for the Muslims in the capital of that Empire.

PORTE'S REPLY TO ALLIES.

NO CONCESSIONS TO GREECE AT TURKEY'S EXPENSE.

INSISTENCE ON EVACUATION OF OCCUPIED TERRITORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 1.

Constantinople.—The Porte's reply to the Allies' note is now available in fuller form. After insisting on the necessity of speedy evacuation of occupied territory, the Porte declares it would be a simple matter to demonstrate that the cession of any part of Eastern Thrace would be contrary to the principles laid down by the Allies. The reply demands the establishment of a just regime for the maintenance of secular and religious authority and protests against granting any eventual compensation to Greece for her services to the Allies, especially at the expense of integrity of the Turkish Empire. The Porte agrees to respect the rights of minorities, including freedom of conscience, provided that it does not entail tyranny against the majorities. The Porte affirms its desire to establish in accord with the great Powers a regime of lasting peace and not to bring prejudiced views to the discussions. The Porte concludes by begging the Allies to inform it as soon as possible of the venue of the Conference, in order that the Turkish Delegation may prepare to proceed thither.

ITALO-TURKISH AGREEMENT.

DENIED BY "TRIBUNA."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 1.

Rome.—The semi-official 'Tribuna' denies the report that Italy has concluded an agreement with the Angora Government, but declares that if an Italian-Turkish agreement is made, securing a foothold in Asia Minor for Italian commerce and industry, that could do no harm to the political co-operation of the Allies in the Near East.

GEN. TOWNSHEND REFUSED PASSPORT TO TURKEY.

EXPLANATION BY GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 1.

In the House of Commons, replying to General Townshend, Mr. Parker on behalf of Mr. Harmsworth stated, government had refused General Townshend a passport for Turkey, because they considered his appearance in Turkey might be misinterpreted and consequently would be prejudicial to the present peace negotiations.

MINORITIES IN ASIA MINOR.

MICRASIATIC DEFENCE LEAGUE'S FEAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.

Athens.—Three representatives of the Micrasiatic Defence League have visited the British and French Ministers and urged that the minorities in Asia Minor would be in the peril of being left to the mercy of Turkish Nationalists. The representatives subsequently visited the Greek party leaders.

AFGHAN STUDENTS IN BERLIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.

Thirty Afghan students have arrived in Berlin from Kabul. The majority are connected with the principal families of Afghanistan and one is the son of the late Emir.

SHAH ENTERTAINED BY POINCARE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.

Paris.—Premier Poincare entertained the Shah of Persia to a dinner at the Foreign Ministry. The Persian Minister to France was present.

EXPORT OF RAW MATERIALS

DOMINIONS DEMAND FOR "NO RESTRICTIONS."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 1.

Genoa.—Dominion delegates are adopting a strong attitude in the proceedings of the Economic Commission regarding raw materials. A group mostly interested in the production of such materials is fighting hard for absolute freedom from all restrictions on export of raw materials. Italy as a manufacturing country without raw materials contends this is vital to her existence and is pressing hard for the removal of all export duties even for revenue purposes and absolute prohibition of export embargoes. The Italian government's attitude is strengthened by Italian Labour demands. The Italian view is shared by others in varying degrees. Australia, Canada and Africa are upheld by Britain, while the Little Entente Powers firmly refuse to accept any restriction on their sovereign powers to control exports and impose duties for revenue purposes. They are confident the Committee will not accept the Italian proposals.

GRAVE IRISH SITUATION.

CIVIL WAR FEARED.

A JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED FOR UNITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.

In view of the gravity of the Irish situation and possibility of a civil war, an important statement has been issued in Dublin, signed by representative officers of the "Army Executive" and regular officers including Mr. Collins, setting out the basis on which it is suggested there shall be an all round closing of the ranks.

UNIONIST CENTRE CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.

The Irregulars to-day took possession of the Kildare Street Club in Dublin, the Unionist centre, and also a large building commanding the main strategic point of the city. Armed men sandbagged the windows and have thrown up barricades composed of the furniture.

RAID ON BANK OF IRELAND.

REPUBLICANS MARCH AWAY WITH £ 10,000.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 1.

Armed men described as members of the Irregular Irish Republican army at Kilworth Camp, raided the Bank of Ireland at Mitchelstown and compelled the officials to hand over ten thousand sterling for which a receipt was given.

BRANCHES ALSO RAIDED.

RECEIPTS FOR MONEYS GIVEN,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2

Raids, similar to that at Michelstown, have been carried out at the branches of the Bank of Ireland at Limerick, Waterford Westford, Belulina, Wexford, Ennis, Sligo and elsewhere, and over £'0,000 sterling have been commandeered for which receipts were given in each case. The raiders stated the money was resuired for expenses of the Republican army.

STEREOTYPED PROCEDURE OF RAIDS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.

The procedure in the Irish bank raids was in nearly every instance the same. Armed men drove up to the bank premises in motor-cars, and presented orders demanding funds which the officials were forced to hand over. The raids were carried out quickly attracting no attention from the passers-by.

The total amount obtained was over forty thousand sterling.

THREE BRITISH OFFICERS KIDNAPPED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 1.

Three British officers while motoring from Bantry to Cork on a fishing expedition were kidnapped. Their fate is unknown.

ENGINEERING LOCK OUT.

A MILLION MEN IDLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.

Suspended lock-out notices to six hundred thousand workers in the Engineering industry take effect today, which means nearly a million men will be rendered idle. The Court of Inquiry begins its investigations to-morrow.

GERMAN REPARATIONS.

NO JOINT MEASURE FOR ENFORCING PAYMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.

Replying to questions in the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain said Britain was not committed to any joint measure for enforcing German payments. He declined to answer a direct question regarding the Ruhr region.

PRINCE IN JAPAN,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 1.

Kioto.—The Prince of Wales has had another wonderful day, sight-seeing the beauties of Japan in glorious weather. He spent the morning viewing some of the famous temples around Kioto. In the afternoon he motored to Kamioka and thence went by boat down Hozugawa river, shooting frequent boiling rapids for eight miles to Saga through a deep gorge, often in the green twilight of exquisite dense spring verdure. In the evening the Prince dined with the Mayor of Kioto, afterwards witnessing the beautifully picturesque cherry dance by some of the daintiest dancers in Japan.

CAMPAIGN OF REPRESSION IN PUNJAB.

CLEAR MISUSE OF LAW AND AUTHORITY.

BARBAROUS TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

PT. SANTANAM ON NEED TO STICK TO CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, May 1.

The election to the presidential chair of the Conference was moved by Rana Pirozudin, Non-cooperating barrister, Hoshiarpur, seconded by Kumari Lajjawati, Jullundur and supported by Sardar Bhagsingh, Pleader, Gurdaspur. Pandit Santanam who was installed amid deafening shouts of "bandemataram" delivered his address in Hindi, part of which was read out for him owing to his voice not being loud enough.

RESOLUTIONS

After the Presidential address a number of resolutions were placed before the conference and carried. The first two resolutions put from the chair referred to the great loss sustained by the province in the deaths of Lala Murlidhar, the grand old man of the Punjab and Lala Kashiram of Ferozepore. The third resolution, also from the chair, tendered most respectful homage to Mahatma Gandhi "the life and soul of the great movement of India's emancipation from its present condition of political subjection." The fourt resolution moved by Ayari Sher Singh, a leading Sikh worker seconded by Lala Bodhraj, Pleader, Multan supported by Shrimate Amarkaur and Syed Ataullah Shah, Non-cooperating barrister, Jullundur, referred to the splendid stand made by the people of this province during the past few months against the restriction imposed upon the fundamental rights of citizenship of free association, free speech and free press by the repressive laws, orders and notifications issued."

NO SLACKENING OF EFFORTS.

The fifth and last resolution to be taken up that day, also put from the chair, referred to the conviction and imprisonment in defence of the elementary rights of the people of Lala Lajpatrai, Agha Mohamed Safdar and Sardar Kharaksingh, the successive presidents of the Provincial Congress Committee and assured them of the Punjab's unremitting efforts to attain Swarajya to secure their freedom by the movement of non-violence. The conference adjourned to Sunday morning.

SUNDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Conference resumed its sitting on Sunday at 8 a.m. and continued till noon, reassembling at three in the afternoon and continuing till late at night.

The sixth resolution was the first to be taken up this morning. It was moved from the chair and expressed appreciation of the sacrifices made by the hundreds and thousands of public workers of the province, without regard of age or experience in the cause of the Motherland.

NON-VIOLENT N.C.O. ADOPTED.

The seventh resolution moved by Sardar Nidhan Singh, seconded by Sriyiet Saramchand Shakula, Editor, "Bande Mataram", and supported by Sriyut Patel and Shrimati Sarojini Naidu, declared the adherence of the Conference to the principle of non-violent Non-Cooperation as the only means of attaining political freedom in the immediate future and getting the Khilafat and Punjab grievances redressed.

The eighth resolution affirmed the fitness of the Punjab to adopt other forms of Civil Disobedience when ordered by the All-India or Provincial Committee and declared its unhesitating adoption of the Delhi-Bardoli programme and urged the people of the province to enlist nine lakhs of Congress members, to promote unity, to discourage litigation, to encourage and improve Khaddar, to remove untouchability and to eradicate the drink evil. It was moved by Kumari Lajjairati and supported by Rana Ferozudin, Sardar Bhagsingh, Sriyut Abbas Tyebji, Malik Lalkhan, Swami Shradhanand and others.

SIKH COMMUNITY CONGRATULATED.

The ninth resolution moved by Shriyut Hansray and supported by Shriyuts Kewalkrishna, Ataullahshah and Shrimati Amarkaur, recorded appreciation of the splendid and organised stand made by the Sikh community in general and the Shromani Gurdwara Committee and Akali Jathas in particular, against the attempts at suppression of these movements.

The tenth resolution condemned the alleged action of certain public servants at Amritsar and Gujranwala in showing disrespect to "Granth Sahib" and "Koran Sharif." This was moved by Malik Lalkhan.

Other resolutions condemned the jail treatment of political prisoners, recorded appreciation of the self-restraint and forbearance shown by the volunteers at various places under the gravest provocation and expressed concurrence with the Central Khilafat Committee in the matter of the terms propounded by the Paris Conference for the revised treaty of peace.

PARIS PROPOSALS.

UNJUST AND DISASTROUS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BATALA, May 1.

Another batch of resolutions were passed at the Punjab Provincial Conference yesterday evening before it concluded its sittings late at night. The Conference resolved that in view of the adoption of constructive programme for national education in the Province a regularly constituted University be established to direct and control various activities in the province and to open scientific, technical, and industrial departments to be incoroprated with the national college, already existing in Lahore. The conference recorded its grateful appreciation of sacrifice and bravery shown by volunteers at the time of belabouring by police and trusted they would stick to the principle of non-violence even at the time of shooting. The Conference expressed its complete agreement with the Central Khilafat Committee and held that the proposals of Paris Conference were unjust and disastrous for the Turks. The President made a few concluding remarks and the conference dissolved.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The following are further extracts from the presidental address of Pandit K. Santanom at the Punjab Provincial Conference:—

CASE IN COURT.

Another scandalous feature of the present policy of the Government is that people after arrest are kept for long terms in the jails as under-trial prisoners and the trials themselves are unnecessarily prolonged in spite of the fact that the accused, as non-co-operators, do not take part in the proceedings. Sections 107, 108, and even 110 are most thoroughly abused and respectible men are charged under these sections for their political views, though, as a matter of fact, these sections are intended to be used only against known bad characters. If no specific offence is forthcoming against any person, the powers have no hesitation in resorting to these sections. It looks as if the Criminal Law of India is insufficient for the purpose that the Government has in view. Very often persons are arrested under one section, proceeded against under another and finally convicted under a totally different section of the Penal Code. This evident lack of care and preparation on the part of the law officers of the Crown has entailed great hardships on the accused, as it prolongs the cases unconscionably. Lala Lajpat Rai was convicted about five weeks after his re-arrest. Lala Gowardnan Das and Sardar Dilawar Singh were nearly three months in jail before their cases were decided. There are heaps of other cases which will tell the same tale. Another ingenuity which the police or the public prosecutors have devised it to charge a person under two or three different sections for the same act and get him cumulative sentences on each charge. Their object in this appears to be merely to secure as heavy a sentence as possible. Replying to a question in the House of Commons, the Secretary of State for India said "The sentence (on L. Lajpat Rai) under the I. P. C. was one of imprisonment only under sec 145 of the code. No fine was imposed. That sentence was remitted by the Punjab Government, because it consided that in effect the offence for which it was passed was distinguishable from the offence under Seditious Meeting's Act. One conviction was for holding a prohibited Meeting and the other for continuing to hold it after the orders had been given for it to disperse. Two punishments for one offence were not justified." Inspite of this pious expression of opinion by the Home authorities, there are hundreds of cases in which the same thing has been done over and over again in the last few months. Sometimes as many as three case have been brought against the accused for the same act as in the case of L. Gowardhan Das. But worst of all is the practice which the police is resorting to, of bringing charges involving moral turpitude against prominent political workers simply with a view to lower them in the estimation of the public knowing full well that they would not according to the principles of Non-co-operation, produce any defence or even cross-examine the prosecution witnesses.

ATTITUDE OF COURTS.

It is needless to say much here about the attitude of the courts. The magistracy has shown itself absolutely incapable of or unwilling to uphold the rights of the citizens and in all cases almost the courts have been merely the instruments for

(Continued on Page 9.)

CONFIDENCE IN MAHATMA.

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN ENGLAND URGED.

BHARAT CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, May 1.

The second session of the Bharat (Indian) Conference in London was held on April 30th in Caxton Hall which was filled by members of the Indian community and several English friends. Mr. B. G. Horniman presided. Fraternal delegates attended representing British Labour, the Irish Self-determination League, the British Communist Party and other sympathetic Organisations. Speakers included Messrs. Saklatwala, Brian, O. Kennedy, Palme Drtt, Editor the "Labour monthly" and Jackson, Editor "Communist" Dr. Vakil, Leon and Dr. Bhat.

RESOLUTIONS.

The first resolution expressing "unabated confidence in Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders and workers in India engaged in the struggle for Swaraj and expsessing determination to support by every means possible" was carried by the whole Conference upstanding as a mark of respect to Mahatma Gandhi and his fellow leaders.

The other resolutions were as follows:—"This Conference welcomes the solidarity of the Moslems of the world, pledges its support in their determination to maintain the full integrity of the Khilafat and views with satisfaction the hearty co-operation of the Islamic with the non-Islam peoples for national freedom in India, Turkey, Egypt and elsewhere. This Conference greatly deplores the suffering now caused to millions of human beings throughout Europe by the imperialist ambitions of the governing classes of Western Nations and believes that regeneration of Europe and re-establishment of peace and economic stability in the West are impossible until the nations of Asia and Africa are completely free and independent national groups entering into voluntary economic international relationships amongst themselves and with the nations of the West and the Conference denounces the barbaric desire of one nation to control political social or economic life of another under any pretence whatever and refuses to admit the sanction of civilisation or humanity to such domination.

"This Conference declares itself in favour of the rights of the workers as the producers of wealth in all parts of the world to be the controlling factor in their own countries."

"This Conference sends its sincere good wishes to the people of Ireland for the attainment of their natural desire for complete freedom from external control."

"This Conference urges the Committee of the Indian National Congress to consider the necessity of maintaining the political and national activities of the Indian community in Great Britain while the self-imposed control of Britain over India lasts."

The last resolution was moved by Dr. Vakil and strongly supported by a number of speakers including Miss Kanaka Lakshmi who referred to the necessity for counteracting Ganti-Indian propaganda and the demoralising activity among Indian students of pseudo-philanthrophic institutions like the hostels in Cromwell Road and Keppel St. An amendment which had been put was withdrawn after speeches against it by Dr. Vakil and Mr. Horniman and the resolution was then carried with three dissentients. All other resolutions were carried unanimously. The notable success of the Conference was greatly due to the indefatigable organisation of Mr. G. S. Dara Honorary Secretary of the Conference.

TRUCE TO PHYSICAL FORCE

MRS. NAIDU ON NEED OF NON-VIOLENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, May 2.

Addressing the Provincial Conference, Shrimati Sarojini Naidu put in a powerful plea in favour of non-violence. It would be asked, she said, why they, who had been nurtured under the shade of swords, should be asked to break with the old traditions and adopt Non-Violence, why they, who would in ancient day have waded through the struggle to Swaraj, be required to put their faith in the creed of Non-Violence. Their ancient heroism was, however, at an end. They had, therefore, to take a new lesson to heart. There was a truce to physical force. If they remained quiet at the incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi or viewed with unruffled spirit, his being made to sleep on a prison blanket, their restraint must not be misconstrued. Their calmness and forbearance were the self-restraint of Mahatma Buddha, the strength of mind of Shri Krishna, the patient fortitude of the sons of Guru Gobind Singh The lesson they had learnt was to eschew the use of physical force. Their creed inculcated that they should not have recourse to the sword. In the very province where the Jallianwala Bagh tragedy had been enacted, and women treated with disrespect they desired to see Mahatma Gandhi's injunction carried to the fullest extent.

DOMINIONS' POSTITION SAFEGUARDED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 1.

Genoa.—A later Commission has passed a resolution fully safeguarding the position of the Dominions regarding raw materials.

Sir Arthur Balfour's new title is Earl of Balfour.

Viscountess Rhondda has been granted a decree of restitution of conjugal rights.

Earl Balfour's second title will be Viscount Traprain of Whittinghame.

TURKISH TREATY.

KHILAFAT INTEGRITY ESSENTIAL.

TO PLACATE INDIAN MUSLIMS.

MR. HORNIMAN'S WARNING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, May 1.

Presiding at the Annual Meeting of the Anglo-Ottoman Society, Mr. B. G. Horniman warned those who hoped by half-hearted concessions to Turkey to placate Indian Mahomedans and drive a wedge between the Moslems and Hindu Nationalists that whatever treaty might be signed between the Allies and Turkey, Indian Mahomedans would never rest until full integrity of the Caliphate and Jazirat-ul-Arab was restored. Nor was it possible by any belated attempts to pacify Moslem sentiment in India to seduce the Indian Moslems from their allegiance to the Hindu-Moslem entente which had come to stay.

Among other speakers at the meeting were Mr. Arnold Lupton, Captain E. N. Bennett, Professor Leon, Mr. Arthur Field and his Excellency Rechad Pasha who on behalf of the Turkish people thanked, the friends of Turkey and Islam in England who had stood for justice especially the Anglo-Ottoman Society and its indefatigable Secretary Mr. Arthur Field.

UNACCEPTED APOLOGY.

GOVERNMENT PROCEED AGAINST EDITOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May, 1.

The hearing of the case in which Ghulam Ahmad, Editor of the "Quomi Report" was charged with alleged sedition in respect of some articles on the Moplah rebellion was resumed to-day at Egmore Police Court, as the apology tendered by the accused was not accepted by the Government.

Some witnesses for prosecution were examined and the Magistrate directed that the witnesses who were chiefly in Malabar might be examined on commission.

SATYAGRAHA CAMPAIGN AT MULSHI.

PREPERANIONS IN FULL SWING.

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA, April 29.

On Monday, the 1st of May, Messrs S. M. Paranjpe Vasudeo Rao, Joshi, Dr. V. B. Phatak, S. K. Damle, J. S. Karandikar, Narayenrao Vaidya of Nagpur, Dr. Pabule, Mysoreker and Sane Ghanekar of Satara with several volunteers and hundreds of Mavlas including Mavli women also are to offer Satyagraha, disobeying the order under Section 144. Great enthusiasm prevails in Mulshi Peta and elsewhere. Volunteers are being enlisted daily.

CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH BANK FOR CASH CREDIT OF RS. 50 LAKHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 2.

At the last meeting of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, it was resolved that the Chairman should negotiate with the Imperial Bank of India whether they are prepared to allow the Trust a cash credit of Rs. fifty lakhs receiving as collateral security six and a half per cent Calcutta Improvement Trust Debentures.

APPLICATION FOR RELEASE ON BAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, May 2.

Lalchand Amerdinomal who was convicted by the additional City Magistrate Karachi, under Section 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and was required to furnish a security for twelve months, has now applied to the above Magistrate to be released on bail and has written letters to his relatives to furnish the security so that he may be released as early as possible. Lalchand was convicted along with Mr. Mohammad Khan, Secretary of the Khilafat Committee and others.

NEW DEWAN OF MYSORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, May 2.

The following proclamation under hand-seal of His Highness the Maharaja Sir Krishnaji Wadyar, G.C.S.I., of Mysore, has been issued to-day through a Gazette extraordinary:—Whereas the office of the Dewan of Mysore has fallen vacant by the retirement of Rajasevadurina Sir M. Kantaraj Urs', K.C.I.E., C.S.I., we placing trust and confidence in loyalty, ability and judgment of Mr. Albion Rajkumar Banerjee, C.S.I., C.I.E., do hereby appoint the said Mr. Banerjee to be the Dewan of Mohammad Khan, Secretary of the Council.

TRIBUTE TO LATE DIWAN.

In according Rajasevadurina Sir M. Kantaraj Urs', K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Dewan of Mysore, permission to retire from public services, His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to record through a Gazette extraordinary the appreciation of valuable and loyal services rendered to the State by Sir Kantaraj Urs' during the last twenty-five years of official life.

The Eastern Exchange Banks have reduced the rate of interest on bills drawn on the East to six per cent.

MAULANA MOHANI'S TRIAL.

PLEADS NOT GUILTY.

MRS. GANDHI PRESENT AT TRIAL.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, May 2.

An entire change in his attitude towards the proceedings of the court was displayed by Maulana Hasrat Mohani when he took his trial this morning before Mr. F. X. DeSouza, the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad. While in the lower court he had maintained rigid silence and had ignored the proceedings, to-day he emphatically declared that he had not committeed offences chargeable, with sedition or abetting in waging of war.

"He said to a press representative that his view was that Government should create a new section if they wanted to penalise his legitimate expression of opinion in favour of independence. He had never intended to rouse hatred against Government and the charge of abetting in waging war could never be proved. This would also be the gist of a long statement which he said he would make before the Court to-morrow."

Soon after the Judge took his seat Mr. Kemp, the prosecuting counsel, addressing the Court requested that for the present the accused be tried for offences committed through three speeches, two of which : the Congress advocated independence as the aim of the National Congress and the third delivered as President of the All-India Muslim League urged establishment of a parallel Government by people to be attained by all possible and proper means, including guerila warfare, in case Government embarked upon repression and declared martial law. Mr. Kemp said that another distinct offence committed by the accused in handing over his speech to a press reporter for publication should be held up and that he would see the advisability of pressing or withdrawing of that charge, after knowing the result of the charges for the three speeches.

Judge agreed with the suggestion of Mr. Kemp.

It may be mentioned here that great interest has been aroused among the public by this case seeing that although admission was by tickets the spacious hall and verandahs were fully occupied by about 150 persons, among whom were several prominent Congress workers in Ahmedabad and from up country, including Mrs. Gandhi and Begum Hasrat Mohani. Accused was undefended and did not cross-examine witnesses.

The court then proceeded to select jourors and this proved rather lively. While Maulana Hasrat took objection to any Government servant sitting in judgment over him, the prosecuting counsel did not allow a non-co-operator clad in khadi, who was a teacher in a national school, to be one of the jurors. Maulana Hasrat Mohani also successfully objected to an Anglo-Indian weaving master on the ground that he would not be able to follow the accused's address to the jury which would be in Urdu. The five Indians who constitute the jury are Mr. Vasudev Gunavant (foreman), Mr. Vahed Sheikh Hussain, Mr. Abdul Rehman Risaldas, Mr. Sakarlal G. Suturia and Mr. Kalidas Shankerji.

MR. KEMP'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Kemp addressing his opening remarks to the jury described how the accused had committed the various offences for which he was charged. He said the intention of a person was inferred from his words. Mr. Kemp said the attainment of Swaraj as such was not an offence because it might mean self Government within the British Empire but the accused had laboured to such an extent for definition of Swaraj to mean nothing except complete independence of all foreign control and he had so much emphasised that Khilafat and Punjab wrongs could not be righted till British imperialism was defeated and till India had complete independence that it was a clear instance of creating disaffection against Government established by law and order in India and it would be impossible for the jury to come to any other conclusion except that an offence under Section 124-A. had been committed.

In the case of presidential address at the Muslim League Mr. Kemp said the jury knew that a person's intention was known from his words. As President of the League the accused had not only asked for definition of Swaraj as complete independence but had advocated change in the means of attainment from "peaceful and legitimate" to "possible and proper." He had advocated establishment of a parallel Government and knowing for certain that the existing Government would interfere by repression, accused had asked for the adoption of Koranic injunctions which said "kill them wherever they are and despatch your adversary to hell." Accused, said Mr. Kemp, had thus advocated violence. The prosecuting counsel, continuing, said there was misunderstanding in some quarters as to how war could be waged through a speech. He emphasised that the accused was not charged for waging war but for abetting the waging of war which was an offence within the meaning of section 121 I. P. C. and further abetment was done through instigating. Thus the accused had made speech which abetted by instigation the waging of war.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

After Mr. Kemp had concluded his preliminary address to the jury, all the witnesses, which were examined in the lower court, were re-examined to-day and gave almost the same evidence as in the enquiry before the Committing Magistrate. Those Government reporters, who had taken down the accused's speeches in Urdu shorthand, deposed that their copies represented truly what the Maulana had said. The C. I. D. report of the presidential address at the Moslim League being incomplete, the police had taken from the telegraph office a copy of the press message which contained the full text of the Maulana's speech, and which was wired to the papers subscribing to the Associated Press Service by Mr. Durgadas, a representative of the Associated Press, who had come down from Delhi to report the Ahmedabad Congress, the Moslim League and the other Conferences.

Mr. Durgadas, examined, said that his press message contained the full text of the presidential speech which was given to him by the Maulana Sahib a couple of hours before its delivery, and which in so far as he could say, represented what was contained in the authorised translation handed over to him personally by the President. The witness had typed out copies of the address and had returned the original transcript to the Maulana. He said that he did not wire the speech till it was delivered, because he had promised to the President that it would not be wired unless delivered.

When the Oriental Translator of the Bombay Government, who had testified to th the correctness of translation produced in the court was examined, Maulana Hasrat asked the witness to read in Urdu the text of the Khilafat resolution about Independence, which was passed by the Subjects Committee of the Khilafat Conference, but which was not allowed by Hakim Ajmal Khan to be moved in the open Conference. As the witness took some minutes, the accused declared "I think the oriental translator does not know Urdu." The witness said he could not read the Urdu manuscript of the reporter because it was written in bad hand, but that translators under him had translated the speeches and that he had compared the copy. The Judge asked whether the prosecution had a copy of the resolution in support of which the accused had made two speeches in the Congress. The resolution, when read, contained, "the object of the Indian National Congress is the attainment of Swaraj or complete independence (free from all foreign control) by the people of India by all legitimate and peaceful means.

Mr. Kemp next read to the jury the full text of the three speeches objected to. The salient features of these speeches have already appeared in the press through the report of the proceedings of the lower court.

The Judge next asked the accused his name and his father's name. The accused replied these questions and all other questions. He gave his profession as journalist. The Court asked it the accused wanted to make a statement. The Maulana Sahib answered in the affermative and said that he would be quite ready to-morrow to make a statement. As it was 11-30 A.M. the Judge said, "It is already late, it is very difficult to administer justice with an empty stomach." (laughter).

The Court then rose and meets to-morrow in the morning, when it is expected the prosecution counsel and the accused would address the jury. The case is expected to be over to-morrow.

SITUATION IN CHINA.

HEAVY FIGHTING.

FENGTIENITES RETREATING

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 1.

Pek'ng.—The attack by the Chihlities last night developed into a heavy fighting throughout the night in steady rain. There was an incessant gun-fire, machine-gunning and rifle fire till daylight, when the Chihilities launched a general attack on the Changsintien. The Chihli division deploying to the west came into contact with a Fentien cavalry. It is reported the Fengtienites are retreating.

TRANSFER OF SHANTUNG RAILWAY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 1.

The Japanese have completed the transfer of the Shantung Railway to the Chinese guards.

GUNS IN HAY-STACKS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 1.

Paris.—A message from Berlin reports that the Inter-Allied Military Control Commission discovered four French 75mm guns concealed in haystacks in the Upper Silesian plebiscite territory. They also found in the same neighbourhood a dump containing miscellaneous infantry equipment, which was placed in the charge of a police detachment, pending removal. An armed force at night-time, however, surreptitiously cleared the whole dump away.

VISCOUNT GREY'S HEALTH.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 1.

Viscount Grey is convalescing in Hampshire after his recent illness and hopes to resume his public activities in a few weeks.

TWO MORE PRISONERS SUCCUMB TO INJURIES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 1.

Two more prisoners who were wounded in recent Presidency Jail disturbance succumbed to their injuries on Saturday. The coroner and the jury viewed the bodies yesterday. The total number of casualties came up to nine.

PRESIDENCY JAIL RIOT.

MAGISTERIAL ENQUIRY.

SUPERINTENDENTS' EVIDENCE

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 1.

Mr. D. Swinhoe, Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day continued the magistrial enquiry into the recent presidency jail riot. During the three days' enquiry held, six witnesses were examined, five jail officers and one convict.

COLONEL HAMILTON'S EVIDENCE.

Colonel G. Hamilton, Superintendent, Presidency Jail deposed that on the 26th April, the day of the meeting, he visited the jail from 7 to 9-30 in the morning, but did not see anything unusual. The men were all quiet and respectful. That morning he punished the prisoner Neamutulla with one night's handcuff as he had broken the file and the convict warder Sunder Khan was punished for not reporting this breach of discipline. At 10-45 the ailor reported to me that prisoners in jute mill were refusing to eat their food. He said that it was because I had not punished the head warder, who had slapped a prisoner whom he had reported for breaking the file. I said that that was the first time I heard that a prisoner had been slapped. I sent the jailor and an assistant jailor to reason with them. There was no suggestion at that time that the men were insubordinate or out of hand. Very shortly after this, I heard some whistle sound and a considerable commotion inside the jail. I immediately left my work and on my way, met the assistant jailor Amulya Charan Mukherjee, who informed me that the prisoners had got out of hand and were stoning the warders. I ordered the alarm to be sounded and immediately went inside the jail and ran towards the direction of jute mill. I found the outer gate leading to the jute mill closed. On this side of the gate were the jailor and several warders with Lathis and on the other side were a very large number of prisoners throwing all sorts of missiles at the jail staff and shouting loudly at them. I ran up as near as I could, but was prevented from approaching them nearer. In the meantime some warders had entered the gate as a result of the alarm with rifles-about eight or ten.

THE ORDER TO FIRE.

As the position was very serious, I ordered them to fire buck shot. The warders were very excited. Convicts were trying to rush at the gate and that was the reason why I ordered them to fire. The warders fired but nothing happened. Then the convicts burst open the gate and I saw that our position was very critical. They numbered about three to four hundred. We then decided to retreat behind the main gate to prevent them from rushing. As the convicts were closely following us practically every one of us was struck. I myself was struck twice and sustained a big wound in my right wrist and on my right ankle. Two warders were very seriously injured. Three were also badly hurt and had to be taken to the hospital. One had his head fractured with an iron bar, the other had both arms broken and had severe injuries on the head. The convicts came up and started hamering at the gate to get in. I ordered the warders to fire though the loop holes. This they did with effect. It was done with buck shot, no ball being used. Warders were posted in the verandah of the jailors' quarters above the main gate overlooking the jail. I ordered them to fire on the convicts below. One man was killed, another was hit and died shortly afterwards and the convicts retreated behind the gate through which they had come and took shelter in various buildings. In the meantime I had the informed police and the fire brigade. I then went outside the main gate and ordered the walls of the jail to be surrounded in order to prevent the convicts from escaping by scaling the wall. We then saw the convicts had already set fire to various buildings and a large amount of smoke was seen going up in direction of the jute mills and the godowns. Shortly after this, Mr. Clarke, Commissioner of Police and a number of police officers and men arrived, but they did not enter the jail. Then came one company of West Kent Regiment and one of the 90th Punjabis and also the fire brigade. We all entered the jail with the military and police. We first released a number of non-criminals and lunatics who were confined in the fire. By this time the prisoners were quiet and had congregated in various parts of the jail. We found at first five dead bodies. The total number of deaths up to the present is seven and forty-six wounded, five being seriously and the rest slightly.

CAUSES OF THE UNREST.

During the past six months, there had been a general spirit of unrest and supressed excitement in the jail. In November last I had evidence that there was to have been an organised outbreak. The matter was reported to the Inspector-General of Prisons. During the excitement of the Non-Cooperation movement in December and January, when I had at one time about 1400 Non-Cooperation prisoners in addition to the ordinary prisoners, I thought there might be possibility of an outbreak at that time. I addressed a letter on this subject to the Inspector-General of Prisons, but since the political prisoners left this jail in February, conditions were gradually improving. But I am of opinion that there was a certain amount of unrest, which I had hoped would altogether disappear in course of time.

The number of prisoners locked up on the night of the 25th April was 1782. There are many prisoners who are loyal. About 1000 to 1200 took part. About 15 convicts escaped. One was recaptured at Jorabagan and one surrendered at the jail. I am given to understand that that these convicts escaped by means of a ladder removed from the workship. Lieut.-Colonel Thompson Inspector-General of Prisons had a box containing valuable weapons kept as curios in a godown in an iron bound box. The convicts broke open this box and took possession of weapons.

JAILOR'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. A. T. Ryan, Jailor said he noticed a spirit of unrest among prisoners. Golam Kader was a ringleader and was insolent to the engineer and was taken to task about two weeks ago. On questioning Neamatulla as to why he was punished, he said, he was absent during the roll call, because he was saying his prayer at that time. Niamatulla complained that the Jemadar abused him and gave him a slap. The jailor and other officials made an investigation and found the charge false. The jailor then corroborated the statement made by the Superintendent.

Jugdeo Singh the warder said he reported against Niamatulla and Sunder Khan for breaking a file and they were punished by the Superintendent. He never struck Niamatulla nor kicked him. He did not strike Sunder Khan.

A PRISONER'S EVIDENCE.

The last witness Niamatulla said on the morning of the 26th April, they were opened out as usual. With the permission of his mate Sunder Khan, he began to say his prayers. The head warder Jugdeo Singh came, abused him and slapped Sunder Khan for allowing a prisoner to break the file. Jugdeo then came to Niamatulla and said he (Niamatulla) was playing the role of a priest here but he was nothing but a thief. Jugdeo next assaulted him (Niamatulla) while the latter was saying his prayers. The other prisoners then shouted out "you are hitting a man while he is praying." After finishing prayers, the witness told Judgeo, that religion was the same for every body and that he would complain to the "Bara Saheb." At this Jugdeo abused and slapped the witness who said "I leave your punishment to God." Jugdeo again abused and slapped the witness. Later on when he was going to the Superintendent to complain, Jugdeo assaulted him again.

INDIVIDUAL CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

TO BE STARTED IN U. P.

DECISION OF P. C. C.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, May 2.

It is understood that the Executive Council of the Provincial Congress Committee of the United Provinces nas decided at its meeting yesterday at Allahabad to resort to individual civil disobedience from an early date. The methods to be adopted and other details will be settled at a meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee on 20th instant.

MR. PATEL AT JULLUNDUR.

HIS APPEAL TO MODERATES TO JOIN CONGRESS.

(From a Correspondent.)

JULLUNDUR, May2.

Messrs. V. J. Patel and Tyabji, who arrived here on Sunday night, were accorded a hearty reception by the public. They visited the Kanya Mahavidyala, opened the best national institution in India and addressed a huge meeting last night. Mr. Patel made a strong appeal to the Moderates and Independents to join the Congress. He said Swaraj without unity amongst ourselves is well nigh impossible. All parties are agreed on the Constructive Programme. They should, therefore, work together and make the Programme a success. It is not necessary for either party to surrender any of its essential principles." He then explained at length the Congress creed and observed that those who wanted Colonial Home Rule as well as those who stood for Independence could come in the Congress. Swaraj referred to in the Congress creed did not necessarily mean complete Independence. The change introduced in the creed at Nagpur merely facilitated the entry of those who claimed Independence without excluding those who wanted Colonial Home Rule. Neither did the creed mean that the nation had decided in favour of British connection. He appealed to all Moderates and Co-operators in particular to join the Congress and show to the world that whatever the differences as regards the methods, India stood united in getting Swaraj by legitimate and peaceful means. He again emphasised that all parties could work these Constructive Programme unitedly under the Congress flag.

Mr. Patel left for Ferozepore this morning. From Ferozepore he goes to Delhi on the 3rd and visits Ajmer on the 4th, Ahmedabad on the 5th and Bardoli on the 6th. Mr. Tyabdji left for Hoshiarpur this morning, whence he proceeds to Ambala.

MR. V. J. PATEL'S PROGRAMME.

Mr. V. J. Patel, General Secretary, Indian National Congress will proceed to Delhi after the Batala Conference and reach Ajmer on the 4th May to hold elections of office-bearers of the Ajmer Provincial Congress Committee. Thence he will go to Ahmedabad on the 5th and to Bardoli on the 6th, reaching Bombay on the 7th.

DEATH OF NAWAB OF JANJIRA.

(From a Correspondent.)

JANJIRA, May, 2.

His Highness Sir Sidi Ahmad Khan, G.C.I.E., Nawab Saheb of Janjira expired yesterday at 1 p.m

MALTREATMENT OF N. C.-O'S.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE.

PT. J. NEHRU'S REPORT.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, May 1.

The U. P. Provincial Congress Committee has communicated to the Press a lengthy report of Pandit Jawaharilal Nehru and Mr. Mohanlal Saxena who made inquiries into the alleged ill-treatment of non-cooperators in Sitapur District. The report states most of the allegations of ill-treatment were against the employees of the Court of Wards, and the police also come in for a share of the blame. Allegations include looting, merciless beating of men, ill-treatment of women, bribery and extortion. Instances of such ill-treatment are reported to have occurred in 8 villages, the names of which and other details are mentioned in the report. It is stated in the report that wearing of Khaddar was considered an offence and in one place at least the wearers, whoever they might be, were forcibly deprived of their clothing which was burnt and they were beaten.

PT. MOTILAL NEHRU.

INTERVIEWED BY PT. JAGAT NARAIN

(Associated Press.)

Hon. Pundit Jagat Narain, Minister for Local Self-Government, had a private interview with Pandit Motilal Nehru in the Lucknow Central Jail on Saturday last.

CRACKERS MISTAKEN FOR BOMBS.

RELEASE OF MAHOMEDAN YOUTHS

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 2.

In connection with the bomb explosion at Bhowanipur on Sunday night, the police arrested four Mahomedan youths. After an enquiry it has been ascertained that the bombs found were mere crackers intended for a marriage ceremony. As the arrested persons were not connected with any political movement they were let off, to-day.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 2.

The market ruled comparatively quiet today in all sections with business generally on smaller scale. Cotton shares shewed some drop in prices on account of the disquieting news from China. One lot of Bowreahs were placed at 860 and both Dunbars and Keshorams changed hands at declining rates. Jute shares opened quiet owing to firmness in the price of raw material and gunnies were not so strong. Both favourites of market Clive and Howrah registered material declensions with other stocks weaker all along the line. Coals were steady with little business taking place over the day's turnover. Miscellaneous and industrial sections kept fairly steady with little trade passing. Imperial Banks were wanted at higher rates with little or no scrip offering. War loans continued firm with 1945-55 and unobtainable even at few annas over last quotations. Following were closing quotations?—

Government securities:—5 per cent war loan (1929-47) 86, 5 per cent war loan (1945-55) 90-2, 6 per cent war Bonds (1926) 100-8 s. 1. 6 per cent United Provinces Bonds (1926-41) 95.

Bank:—Imperial Bank (country) 363.

Cotton:—Bowreah 860, Dunbar 418, Keshoram 14-12, New Victoria 10-8, x. d., Tinnevelly Textile 74 x. d.

Jute:—Alliance 492-8, Auckland 197, Bally 189 s. 1., Belvedere 387, Budge Budge 430-8, s. 1., Clive 29-6, Craig 7, Dalhousie 330, Delta 427, Empire 52 s. 1., Fort Gloster 688-8 s. 1., Fort William 300, Howrah 41-8, Kanknarrah 387 s. 1., Lansdowne 228, Naihati 302, Northbrook 51-12, Nuddea 39-12, Reliance 41-8, Standard 370, Union 405.

Coal:—Aurrung 10-8, Baraboni 15-12, Bhalgora 14-12, Bokaro and Ramgurh 45, Ghusick and Muslia 27-12, Gopalichuck 14-12, Jainty West 12, Katras Jheriah 109, Kosoonda and Nyadee 32, New Kendah 11-8, New Beerbhoom 38, Raneegunge 57-8, Sathgram 10-4, Searsole 12-12, Sendra 23-8, Talcher 8-8.

Miscellaneous:—Indian Standard Waggon 62, Marshall and Sons 6-12 s. 1., Central Provinces Cement 6-12, Triton Insurance 94 c. d. Frank Rose 10-8, British India Corporation (ord) 8, British India Tobacco 3-2, Indian Tanneries 1-2.

Tea:—Teen Ali 12-4.

Exchange:—Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling three and three sixteenth pence and demand bills one shilling three and seven thirty-two pence.

Of the 124 successful B. A. candidates (the first batch of graduates) of the Lucknow University, 8 are ladies. Five of them are Anglo-Indian, two Indian Christians, and one Mahomedan.

DR. MAHMUD IN JAIL.

TREATED WORSE THAN A COMMON FELON.

IN SOLITARY CONFINEMENT.

Maulana Mazharul Haque writes as follows in the "Searchlight":—

I visited the Buxar jail for the 2nd time on the 23rd instant and found to my great pleasure that all my non-co-operator friends who have been imprisoned, are being treated very kindly and courteously in the jail. I asked everyone individually whether he had any complaint about his treatment but they replied that they had none. Col. Watling, the Superintendent, is no longer there, and the present Superintendent is a Parsee gentleman whom I am sorry I could not see on account of his illness, but my friends were as satisfied with their treatment under the present incumbent as under that of Col. Watling. Of course the political prisoners are shut up in their rooms at sunset which is a general complaint in all the prisons of the province of Behar. It is the higher authorities who are responsible for this and not the officials of the Buxar jail.

I found that Dr. Mahmood was being treated differently from other prisoners. He told me that he was undergoing solitary confinement. He was forbidden from even seeing the other prisoners. In fact when I interviewed him he was brought quite separately while the other prisoners were all brought together. No reasons were assigned for the extraordinary treatment of the Doctor. He considered it rather inhuman. I was told that the Inspector-General of Prisons, who also is a Parsee, is responsible for this. Dr. Syed Mahmud was brought up in luxury from his very childhood, it is pure cruelty to subject him to this sort of solitary confinement. He was educated at the Aligarh College and for five years he was in Europe where he got his degree of Ph. D. He is a scholar of high eminence and culture, an author of distinction, a man used to society and universally popular with his fellow countrymen and European friends. He is one of the mildest men that it has been my lot in life to come across. It is cruel indeed to compel him to disassociate himself from the company of his fellow beings. Even the common felons are allowed to see each other but Dr. Mahmood is deprived of the privilege of even the common felon. I understand the Inspector General of Prisons is responsible for this.

In a very few days the month of Ramzan will commence when all Muslims are enjoined to keep fast. What arrangement have been made for them I cannot say but it would be sheer folly to shut them up after sunset when the whole night is given up to prayers. It would be a direct interference with their religious observance.

I was told that influenza was badly raging in the Buxur Jail and that there were no less than 130 prisoners down with it.

I was exceedingly pleased to find Moulana Mohd. Shafie fully recovered from his late illness and quite satisfied with his lot.

POLICEMAN ATTACKED.

FOR CONFISCATING AN AXE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Maye 1.

A communique states that on April 18th a head constable of Una Police Station confiscated in the course of his duty an axe which was in the possession of an Akali. Next day he was attacked by men armed with kirpans, axes and Khoondas took the axe from him, wounded him with sticks and poked him with their Khoondas as he lay prostrate on the ground. The assailants left the constable profusely bleeding on the ground.

Official and Personal.

Pandit Malaviya has left for Peshwar, from where he goes to Rawalpindi and makes a tour in the north Punjab addressing people on the work before the country.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu addresses a public meeting at Gujeranwalla to-day (1st inst.) and then proceeds to Sialkot, from where she comes to Lahore before returning to Bombay.

Mr. Patel who has gone to Jullundur, where he addresses a public meeting this evening (1st inst.), from where he procedes to Ferozpur and then leaves for Delhi.

Sir Sankaran Nair arrived in Madras. On the 1st instant. He leaves for Bombay shortly whence he will sail for England about 20th instant.

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May. 2.

Local rain has fallen in Burma, Bengal and Coorg while few falls have occurred in Assam. Chief amounts:—Moulmein, Bessein one inch, Silchar three quarters, Chittagong, Mymensingh a half. Damp winds from the day are extending up the Gangetic plain and fresh western disturbance is approaching Northwest Frontier. Temperature is high along Northwest Frontier and in United Provinces.

Forecast:—Some extension into West Bengal, Bihar and east United Provinces.

CAMPAIGN OF REPRESSION IN PUNJAB.

(Continued from Page 7.)

registering and giving judicial colour to the wishes and the policy of the Executive. In the case of Lala Lajpat Rai, the Court even went further, and though the Government Advocate clearly said that he could not press for a conviction under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, the Court rejected his contention and sentenced Lalaji to one year's imprisonment. The fact that the non-co-operators would not defend themselves or appeal seems to have emboldened both the magistrates and the prosecuting agency with the result that the cases are conducted in a most haphazard fashion and without any due regard paid to the forms of law or the substance of it. Perhaps the worst case is one from the Frontier Province where L. Paira Khan a well known and enthusiastic congress worker and some others of Bannu were sentenced to 2 years simple imprisonment. But it is not definitely known what happened afterwards but this sentence was changed to one of rigorous imprisonment subsequently without any judicial proceeding of any kind taking place. Then, again, very often prisoners are kept handcuffed in court, in most unnecessary and barbarous procedure, considering that these prisoners who willingly offer themselves for arrest cannot, in the least degree, be considered dangerous or likely to escape. It was mentioned in one case by a pleader, who was in court, that there was a circular of the Government against this practice; but no head has been paid to these circulars, nor do courts consider themselves bound to observe any decency in these matters. The holding of trials in jails and the exclusion of the public and very often even the relatives of the accused, is a scandal very widely known. No system of justice can remain pure when trials are held practically *in camera*.

SENTENCES.

In the beginning, i.e., December, 1921 the sentences accorded were not very heavy. In many cases also simple imprisonment was given; but in the last two months the policy seems to have changed. Very heavy sentences of rigorous imprisonments have become the rule now. In two cases sentences of solitary confinement were awarded for an offence under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. I do not know on what principle the Magistrate proceeded, but so far his example has not been followed in any other case. Another curious feature is that when one the same set of facts two offences are made out, and two terms of imprisonment awarded, they are always made to run consecutively, the rigorous imprisonment being made to take effect first. It looks as if the magistrate is afraid that the sentences might be reduced soon after, and so dislikes the idea of the prisoner getting out before his term of rigorous imprisonment comes into operation.

TREATMENT IN JAILS.

The treatment of political prisoners in jail is really disgraceful. In the Punjab the policy actually put into practice seems to be to make the jail life of these people as hard and unbearable as possible. Complaints are pouring in from all the jails, except a few, that the action of the authorities can only be construed as vindictive. The Punjab Government does not recognise any "Political Prisoners" as such, and treats them as common felons. Though a pronouncement was made in the Local Council that special treatment will be given to a selected class, yet, as a matter of fact, the people to be included in this class have been very few and even some of these have had to refuse to avail themselves of the privileges because the ordinary lot of an ordinary political prisoner is thoroughly bad. The Punjab Council passed a resolution that political prisoners ought to be given better treatment and carried the resolution in face of Government opposition, which stood out for creating a special class entitled to special privileges, the right of selection to this class being left to the Executive itself. But this resolution of the Council has been entirely ignored, and the Government has stuck to its position that it was not going to give this treatment to all without distinction. Sir John Maynard quite lost his temper during this debate and went so far as to say that the Government was not prepared to give special treatment to every "scoundrel" who might get arrested in a political offence. It is, indeed, regrettable that in this country alone no recognition should be given to a person who suffers for his opinions and whose offence involves no moral turpitude. I would have no complaint to mae if the Government frankly put forward the proposition that they meant to make the life of the non-co-operators in jails as hard as possible, so as to teach them a lesson. But they profess one thing and do another. The Government of India clearly stated in open Council that political prisoners would be treated with every consideration. This pronouncement evidently was meant for "Home" consumption and made with a view to set itself right in the eyes of civilized humanity as is evident from the question put by Col. Wedgwood in the Commons and the answer given by Lord Winterton.

The prisoners in most of the jails in the Punjab are made to wear the degrading jail uniform. It consists of a shirt with half arms and a pair of shorts. No chaddar even is given, with the result that, in summer, exposed portions of the body are simply eaten alive by the musquitoes. They are not afforded any facilities for reading newspapers. No light is allowed to them at night. The sanitary arrangements are defective and no attempt is made to secure privacy even in the latrines. The food is the ordinary mess common to the jails, very often unwholesome and disgusting, flavoured with half heated oil, which stinks in the nostrils and with a good admixture of dust and grit. In some of the jails very hard work, like grinding of corn and preparing reeds for rope making etc., are given to these people who are mostly town-bred and unaccustomed to hard manual labour. They are made to undergo periodical parades simply to humiliate them. For fancied offences against jail discipline harsh punishments like solitary confinement, standing hand cuffs, etc., are awarded. In Lyallpur jail, I have been told, men are made to work at Munj Pounding in the hot blazing sun. In several cases even the ordinary right of interviews by relatives allowed by jail rules are taken away, and a prisoner like Lala Lajpat Rai is not allowed to see even his relatives. The result of this policy of wanton insult and degradation has been to force the prisoners very often to go on hunger strike as a protest. In Ambala jail the prisoners are not allowed to say their prayers. It was alleged that a Mohammadan boy was punished for asking for water to perform ablutions before prayers. This has been denied by the Inspector General of Prisons; but when I asked for an independent enquiry to find out the truth or falsity of the allegation, the Government has chosen to keep quiet. In Ludhiana Jail the religious books have been treated with disrespect by the jail officials and when a protest was made the alarm was sounded and, it is said, that shooting also took place, causing injury to a few persons. The conditions are the worst in the Lyallpur jail. In Mianwali there is a good deal of discontent caused by people who are put in the special class being deprived of this privilege later on for no rhyme or reason. The conditions in Sialkot, Lahore and D. G. Khan seem to be better. But in Lahore there is no improvement at all in the food given to the prisoners except that the ordinary food is slightly better cooked. The creation of the special class of prisoners and the very limited extent to which the selection to this class has been made, seems to have been done with a set design to cause heart burning among the prisoners themselves. It appears to me that the policy of divide and rule seems to be attempted by this Government even inside the precincts of the jail. The only solution to this distressing state of affairs is either for the Government to improve its treatment of political prisoners in actual practice or to give up its professions that some consideration is shown for this class of prisoners.

PROHIBITION OF MEETINGS AND NORMAL ACTIVITIES.

The use to which section 144 has been put throughout the whole of India is a noteworthy example of the extent to which the Bureaucracy is prepared to go in applying the Penal sections of the Criminal Law for purposes other than those for which they were intended. This Province could not be expected to be an exception to the rule, and it can safely be said, that in all cases where section 144 has been put in requisition there has been a clear misuse of law and authority. The Seditious Meetings Act seems to have become almost a permanent feature of the administration of the central districts of the Punjab, viz. Amrtisar, Lahore and Sheikhupura. From December, 1920, the Seditious Meetings Act has been applied on two occasions, that is, within the last 17 months the Act has been in force for quite 11 months. There can be no severer condemnation of the Government than that, in the heart of the Province, nay in the very Metropolis it cannot govern except with the aid of penal laws. Not only that, but a most ruthless and illegal use of the Act has been made by prohibiting meetings which did not fall under the Act and were not intended to be covered by it. During the Municipal elections last year, no meeting was allowed to be held for electioneering purposes and even when permission was sought it was refused by the District magistrate. The metings of Congress Committees have been, time and again, prohibited though they are not public meetings as defined by the Act. not public meetings as defined by the Act. The latest instance of prohibiting the meeting of the Congress Committee at which Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviyaji was to address on a comparatively harmless subject, is another most glaring example of the misuse of power by the Executive. This is all the more strange as in January last the Government gave out that meetings of Congress Committees and associations would not come under the Seditious Meetings Act and on this ground set Lala Lajpat Rai, Malik Lal Khan, Dr. Gopi Chand and myself at liberty. One begins to wonder whether there is any law or rule at all which this Government is prepared consistently to follow. The normal activities of the Congress too are, very often, restricted and efforts are made, though not openly, to prevent recruitment of members of the Congress. The atempt to suppress the Panchayats, I have already mentioned. Picketing of a peaceful kind for stopping the sale of foreign cloth or liquor is anathema to the Government officers, and they have stopped at nothing to discourage and put an end to this form of activity. The wearing of black puggrees seems to have become a crime and in Lahore, at least, the wearing of a Gandhi Cap or a black puggree sends the District Magistrate crazy. Under these circumstances, to carry on even the quiet constructive programme outlined in the Bardoli resolutions becomes very often difficul and it speaks volumes for the courage and perseverance of the workers here that they are pushing on their work with redoubled zeal undaunted by any persecution.

PRESS.

This tale of woe will not be complete without an account of the severe ordeal that the press of this Province has had to pass through. I do not think there is any other Province in India where the press has suffered so much as in the Punjab, nor where it has put up such a valiant fight and emerged triumphant in spite of opposition. All the Nationalist newspapers have had occasion to feel the heavy hand of Government on them at one time or another and only the "loyalists" in sentiments have escaped scot free. But the circulation of the loyalist papers is very limited, as their combined circulation does not even come up to that of the nationalist paper with the least circulation. The principal nationalist papers are, the "Bande Mataram," the "Zamindar," the "Pratap" and the "Akali" and the "Kesri." Of these the "Zamindar," the "Siasat" and the "Akali"" have had to cease publication. The "Zamindar" has suffered the most, having had its press and Rs. 10,000 security also once confiscated, Rs. 2,000 security confiscated two or three times in addition to having four sets of Editors and Publishers prosecuted and sent to jail, where they are serving the sentences. The "Akali," except that it did not have its press confiscated has no less proud a record. The case against its fourth set of Editor and Publisher is going on at the present moment. The "Siasat" after its Editor went to jail and its security was confiscated has had to close down. The "Bande Mataram" had its security of Rs. 2,000 twice forfeited and three successive Editors have been proceeded against. The "Pratap" and "Kesri" have also had the honour of having their securities forfeited once at least. It remains to be seen whether these papers, will be safe from prosecution in future.

REPRESSION.

I have tried to narrate briefly some of the most salient facts connected with the repressive policy of the Government in this Province. It is by no means exhaustive, nor can I do justice to this subject within the short space that is available to me in this address. The material at our disposal is so abundant that it would not be difficult to fill a goodly sized volume with a mere narration of all the cases within our knowledge. I have merely tried to indicate how heavy the hand of repression is in this Province and what difficulties the Congress and Khilafat workers and workers of the Gurdwara Movement have to meet with. The number of those arrested and in prison at the present moment cannot be less than 3,000 consisting of some of the best and most influential leaders of all the communities. Those that are outside, though not great in number, are carrying on the fight valiantly. It is difficult to say which to admire most, the courage and self-sacrifice of those who have cheerfully gone to jail or the undaunted spirit and enthusiasm of those who are working outside in face of great odds. The Hindus and the Mohammadans have done very well, indeed, and given a splendid account of themselves; but the palm in the matter of suffering and self-sacrifice is certainly to be given to the Sikh community. Though, last year they lagged behind the other two communities in political work, they made rapid strides when the time of actual conflict came and have given a glorious account of themselves in keeping with their best traditions. True, the Sikhs are more engaged in the Gurdwara Reform movement and have not taken as large a part as the others in the fight for political liberty; but at the same time it cannot be ignored that in carrying on their agitation they have imbibed all the essentials of the non-violent non-co-operation movement and adapted their methods to the new policy outlined by the Congress. They have high and glorious, and what is more, recent military traditions behind them. They are a race of born fighters, thoroughly martial in spirit, yet in this non-violent fight they have shown incontestably that their power of sucering without retaliation is as great as their capacity to fight. Under the most provoking conditions they have exhibited exemplary patience and self-control which cannot but evoke admiration from all lovers of true courage. The hand of the Government has been brutally heavy on them during the last six weeks and they have already sent to jail nearly 2,000 workers. Their spirit is still undaunted and when the cause of non-violent non-co-operation triumphs, the Sikhs can very well claim a large share of the victory. I only hope that the Hindus and Mohammadans will learn a lesson from their Sikh brethren in the matter of organisation and discipline.

GOVERNMENT'S EFFORTS AT PROPAGANDA.

There is still another side to the activities of the Government, which has not contented itself with mere repression. You are all aware that in the last meeting of the Council they got a grant for publicity work. Though the publicity department was abolished last year, still the work that was done by that department is evidently going to be carried on in future, too, and we will have to be on our guard more than ever, because we do not know what form this will take, whether it will be open or secret, whether it will be merely by means of Government Communiques or propaganda through the Press. I am credibly informed that the Government intends subsidising certain newspapers on the quiet and also certain individuals to do its work from behind the scenes. We will never be able to know for certain what persons or papers would undertake this work, and I would, therefore, warn the people generally to be extremely careful in believing all that is written or said in the press or the platform. I know of two instances where an attempt was made to belittle our movement and cast aspersions on our work by writers who either wished to remain anonymous or signed themselves as "Nationalists." One such case, relates to a communication which was sent to Mahatma Gandhi, complaining about the Sikh movement in the Punjab, and the writer signed himself as "Punjabee Nationalist." I do not know whether he was really a Nationalist at heart, but this much is certain that, when, subsequently, the Government Communique appeared on the same subject, the allegations made and the words used were almost identical, showing clearly that the source of inspiration was the same. To me this proves beyond doubt that, whoever it was that wrote it, could certainly not have been a Nationalist if he got his cue from the Government. In the second instance, I understand that certain articles were sent for publication to a paper, very cleverly written and which, if published would have led the people to believe that the sentiments expressed therein were those of a conscientious Nationalist or Extremist who was not afraid to be frank and fair; but I know that the author of these articles could not, by any stretch of imagination, be said to harbour any great patriotic sentiments as we understand them. He wished to remain anonymous and, I am glad to say, that the paper refused to publish them except under his name. These are only indications of how the wind is blowing and how the Government is determined, by all possible means, to counter the spread of non-co-operation.

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK.

I hope I have demonstrated clearly that the very intensity of the repression by the Government, the nervousness betrayed by it and the other steps taken by it to counteract the effects of the movement of non-co-operation is a sure sign that our movement is stronger than ever to-day and that far from losing its hold on the people, it is bound to gather frsh strength day by day. It behoves us, therefore, to consider the steps we ought to take at this present moment to properly guide or control the movement in the country. A programme of constructive work for the next few months has been laid before the people by the All-India Congress Committee. This programme has caused some dissatisfaction in certain quarters as being rather slow and entirely inadequate for the object we have in view. Those who hold this view, maintain that the Bardoli decision suspending all civil disobedience activities at a time when the whole country had responded most enthusiastically to the call of Mahatma Gandhi, acted as a damper on the people and that if this prohibition of civil disobedience is persisted in, there is sure to be a lack of response and of a falling off of enthusiasm, which is sure to set back the progress of the Non-co-operation movement. I am afraid I cannot agree with all that they say. I am quite willing to admit that the sudden halt called had produced a certain amount of unpleasant surprise at the time. I am also willing to admit that our workers who were in the midst of the fight and believed themselves to be within measurable sight of achievement, felt great disappointment when they were ordered to fall back, which meant a postponement of the day of victory. But I cannot admit that in the country generally and especially in the Punjab there has been any slackening of the support or drooping of spirits. It was inavitable that there should be a certain criticism of this sudden lull, especially in those places where the Seditious Meetings Act and the Criminal Law Amendment Act were most successfully disobeyed, and a large number of arrests were taking place. But I have found that the people who criticize most this suspending of civil disobedience are generally of that class which has not been prepared to make great sacrifices or ever meant to take part itself in this form of activity. They are mostly in the position of spectators, who would naturally enjoy a keenly contested fight, themselves sitting at a safe distance in the gallery and prepared at most to applaud one side or the other. To them this decision has naturally made the political position tame and insipid.

(To be Continued.)

INDIAN STUDENTS IN AMERICA.

USEFUL INFORMATION.

The Secretary Students' Information Bureau, Poona City, requests us to publish the following information, received from the California Chapter of H. R. A., for the guidance of the prospective students from India to the West coast of the United States of America:—

Rules and regulations of Immigration.—

(1) The immigrants must be free from all contageous diseases, such as trachoma, skin diseases of any kind, hookworm, etc.

(2) They must have fifty dollars in cash at the time of landing (preferably more). In fact the more money the students have the easier it will be for them to land.

(3) Anarchists, polygamists and criminals are not permitted to land.

(4) Students must bring school or college certificates to certify that they are *bona fide* students, and also they must convince the authorities that they will get support from home.

Passage.—Students desiring to join Eastern universities should book passage for New York. Those bound for Western universities should book for San Francisco. For passage write to Thos. Cook and Son, Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay, or other steam ship Agents. If the financial conditions permit, students should travel by second class.

Dress, etc.—As America, styles diber from English styles, students should not bring many suits with them. However, it is advisable to bring as many shirts (without collars), sweaters, handkerchiefs, socks, eac., as one can afford.

General expenses on the Western Coast:

(1) Room—10 to 12 dollars per month.
(2) Board—25 to 30 dollars per month.
(3) Incidentals—5 dollars per month.

Total about 45 dollars.

Fees vary according to the university one chooses to attend. However, it ranges from 100 to 200 dollars per year. The College of Medicine of the University of California charges 500 dollars a year. Medical students cannot in any case expect to become self-supporting. Students who can get full graduate standing at the California university are required to pay only 50 dollars tuition fee per year; laboratory fee is extra.

SELF-SUPPORT.

A few years past it was very easy for any student to become entirely self-supporting, but because of the increase in tuition fees in almost all important universities, general unemployment, lowering of wages, and many other causes, it has become very hardest at present to become entirely self-supporting.

For further particulars concerning Western Universities apply to the Secretary of H. A. A. (California Chapter), 2026 centre St. Berkeley, California, U. S. A. For the Eastern Universities to the Secretary of the New York Chapter of H. A. A. Room 1336, 233 Broadway, New York U. S. A. and for Mid-Western Universities to the Secretary of Chicago Chapter of H. A. A., 975, Old Colony Building, Chicago, III., U. S. A.

Regarding particular education, refer to Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C. U. S. A.

STUDENTS' INFORMATION BUREAU.

The Students' Information Bureau, 6/7, Kasba Peth, Poona City, gathers educational information from all quarters and disseminates it among students. It has been found that many promising students feel hampered in their courses simply because they are not properly guided in their choice of studies. Often it happens that many courses are shut out of their sight only for want of information. The attempt of the Students' Information Bureau is to direct the talents and energies of the young into proper channels where in their abilities might find full expression. This means much good to the individual. But to the nation it means much more.

ANDHRA PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

RENEWED KHADDAR ACTIVITY.

GUNTUR, May 1.

The Andhra Provincial Congress Committee met yesterday at 2 p.m. in the Swarajya office at Guntur. Seventy-five members were present from most of the districts. Some ladies who are also members, attended and took part in the deliberations. After the proceedings commenced and the names of the members present were being read out a Sub-Inspector of police, and some constables, came up and asked for permission to be allowed to attend. When they were told by the Secretary that it was only a Committee meeting, the Sub-Inspector replied that inasmuch as all parties were invited, he thought it was a public meeting, and he could also attend. On being requested to withdraw as it was only a Committee meeting, he withdrew with his constables.

After a while the annual elections of the Provincial Committee for 1923-24 were held and the office-bearers were elected.

Desabhakta Venkatappiah Sitarama Sastry Subramanian, President and the Secretaries of the Committee, who are now in jail, have been re-elected and in their places Srijuts Prakasam, Narasimharao, Giri were elected President and Secretaries respectively.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

After the Committee was duly formed, the following resolutions were passed:—

Resolution I.—Resolved that the Panchamas, ladies and Mohamedans should be specially represented on the Working Committee, one member to be elected by each of them.

Resolution II.—The following sub-committee is appointed to enquire into and report at an early date on the shooting incident where a woman also was wounded and other Police excesses in Paland:—Srijuts Panguluri, Vankata, Subbarao and S. Srinivasa Iyengar.

Resolution III.—Resolved that the question of punitive tax, which is said to have been proposed by the District officers in Guntur District, be considered by a special representative conference to be held in Madras city. If the Government should decide upon levying such a tax, the Conference will decide how to meet the situation. The question of such taxes already levid in other parts of the province will also be considered at that conference and the Andhra Working Committee is authorised to convene the said conference when occasion arises.

Resolution IV.—The following were elected to the All-India Congress Committee: Mr. Sakshisomayaj in place of Mr. Isabhakta Vankatappiah, Mr. C. H. Ananta-Rao, in plce of Mr. Buchi Sundarrao.

Resolution V.—Resolved that a sum of rupees 3½ lakhs be collected from the whole of Andhra Province for the Tilak Swarajya Fund, each district contributing the same proportion in which it had done last year.

Resolution VII.—That a committee be appointed to draw up a scheme for Khaddar organisation throughout the province.

UNIFICATION OF ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATIONS.

COL. GIDNEY'S STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 1.

It is announced by Col. H. A. J. Gidney, M.L.A., President-in-Chief of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association, and by Mr. Herbert A. Stark, M.L.C., President of a similar association in Bengal, that in the course of a conference in Calcutta on Monday, the 1st instant, a complete agreement was arrived at regarding the unification of all Anglo-Indian Associations throughout India and Burma. The Conference was attended by Col. Gidney in person, by Mr. Pounds, representing Madras and by President of the Council of the Bengal Association, Mr. H. Barton, M.L.C., and Mr. L. Medley, President of the Calcutta Branch of the European Association, also being present by invitation. It was unanimously decided that henceforth all the various branches of the Anglo-Indian Association will work under one central council, of which Col. Gidney is President-in-Chief. Hitherto the associations in Bengal, Madras, Burma and other places have been conducted independently, but they will now constitute one body throughout India, it being recognised that in view of the present situation in the country unity of organisation and action is imperative. Full scheme will shortly be announced and it is said to be an extremely simple one and the author of which is Mr. Stark.

KHADDAR FOR WEDDINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

Sir,—P. R. Lele in your issue of 22 d April has sounded a very useful advice that marriage parties should be placed by Khaddar and has quoted an example of Hotchand—a village in Sahti (Sind) where at recent three marriages only khadi clothes and spinning wheels were given to the girls as marriage *dowry*. 'khaddar—in—marriage' movement is speedily growing in Sahti and it was only a week back that the Sahti *Pargana* as the Panchayat of three talukas of Mirpur, Nausahro and Kandiaro is come—resolved by the unique effort of Shewa Mandal a body of Social Reformers and Set Nebhandas Isardas, President of Sahti District Congress Committee that in marriages only khadi (not even Indian mill made cloth) should be given as a part dowry and *only* one spinning-wheel be given as a present to the bride. The population of Sahti District is two lakhs and the impetus that this evolution of the Maha-panchayat will give to the khaddar movement in Sahti is immensely great. It behoves the other villages and bigger Panchayats to copy the laudable example of Sahti Panchayat.—Yours, etc.,

MANSING CHOOHARMAL,
Secretary Sahti (Sind)
District Congress Committee
Karachi, 28-4-22.

"I'LL SOONER DIE IN JAIL."

SJ. PHOKKUN'S LETTER TO MAHATMA GANDHI.

"Young India" writes:—The brave leader of the brave Assames Sj. Tarunram Phookun has from time to time sent letters to Mahatmaji from his present abode in the Silchar jail, which in one of his previous letters he christened with the name of Sadhak Ashram. One such letter reached us after the sentence on Mahatmaji had been passed in which Mr. Pookun dilates upon the need of prosecuting the constructive programme. He thoroughly appreciates the necessity of the suspension of the civil disobedience in the disturbed atmosphere of February last. He realises that "non-co-operation cannot live, much less be a living power except in a pure atmosphere of Non-violence. But though civil disobedience has been suspended he contends that it must not be thought that the war was stopped and that people could revert to their old ways of life. He pithily puts it thus:—I will sooner die in jail than get out merely to carry on my legal profession." With such determined leaders and workers to guide the country, India has nothing to fear. We print below Mr. Phookun's letter for the benefit of our readers:

"Mahatmaji, I am glad the Bardoli resolutions have been accepted by the A. I. C. C. although not without a storm of opposition. A calm atmosphere for allowing the excited feelings of the people to settle down to a clear understanding and a firm determination had become necessary. Those, who joined out of excitement only and on the hope of defeating the Government at once without understanding clearly the principle upon which the movement is based, are sure to be disappointed and will, I fear, fall back but those who have fully realised the force of the movement will I hope, see more clearly that Non-co-operation cannot live much less be a living power, except in a pure atmosphere of Non-violence. You have spoken upon these great matters without reserve and with utmost explicitness. You have given opportunity to the starving millions, the silent mass who had uptil now no time or place to speak their real heart out concerning the death and ruin they see on themselves. You have told the leaders and the workers in unmistakable terms the nature and the extent of sacrifice they shall have to make in working for and attaining Swarajs. It is upto them now to follow you earnestly and faithfully or to give you up and find some other solution of the problems that beset us but if we are honest citizens and honourable men we are bound to carry this war against human wrong and carry on unending process of reform till we get real peace. I will sooner die in jail than get out *merely* to cary on my legal profession. A hungry nation can have no peace and can give no peace to others. I feel certain that India will not yield to the orders of the officials however determined they may be until her wrongs are righted; she will not be overawed into silence and submission by the defenders of the Empire of howsoever "hard fibre" they may be made, till her natural rights are recognised. In short, she will not know peace herself nor will she give peace to the Government however mighty it may be till her starving millions get enough to eat and are treated like human beings. It would be equally true of England that she will neither have peace nor will she be able to give peace to the world till her false Empire-building hunger is replaced by a natural desire for a friendly commonwealth. If in their wounded vanity they set up the unhindered execution of their will as the standard of justice in India I can only say that they have forgotten the dearly paid for lessons learnt during the Great War. In presenting the Budget before the house the Finance Members has I think placed before the public the deplorable financial condition of India yet if we do not act and act promptly and unittedly it will be unfair to blame the Government for our misery."

BOMB EXPLOSION IN CALCUTTA

POLICE ENQUIRY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 2.

On Sunday night at about 10 o'clock the tranquility of a certain locality in Bhowanipore was stirred by an unexpected explosion of a bomb on Bhowanipore Road and people in the neighbourhood assembled on the spot. Bhowanipore police immediately proceeded to the spot and found out that some boys, who had been making bombs on Belvedere Road, while removing some of them one of the bombs accidentally exploded, with the result that both the hands of the bearer were injured and he had to be promptly removed by his friends in a taxi to his residence in Entally where the Bhowanipore police traced him. The purpose for which these bombs were made and the men engaged in the making of them are the main items of police investigation which is still pending.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE.

MR SUNDAR CHARLU APPOINTED TO S. R TARIAT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 1.

A communique states; the Director of the International Labour Office recently asked the Government of India to nominate an Indian officer for appointment to his staff in Geneva. The Government of India have selected Rao Bahadur S. K. Sundaracharlu, assistant to the Commissioner of Labour in Madras, who will sail for Europe at once. The announcement that Rao Bahadur Sundaracharlu has been selected as a "Representative" of India and has received instructions from the Central Government, is entirely incorrect. He will in no sense 'represent' India or the Indian Government, but will be engaged in purely secretariat work. No instructions have been given him and his deputation to Simla was purely for the purpose of training.

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Mr. Rupachandha, B.A., Hindu Ashram, Lahore, writes on 10-10-12. "The perusal of THE HEAVENS UNVEILED has well-repaid me."

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POLICE METHODS.

OFFICER ACCUSED OF INCITING CRIME.

Serious allegations were made against a City detective at London Sessions in mail week. The case says the "Westminster Gazette", was one of stealing a Caithorpe car, value £350, on 16th march, and the prisoners were William Evans, 25, a leather finisher, Frank Coster, 25, an engineer, and Harry Jones, 23, a labourer.

In the witness-box the detective stated, in the course of cross-examination, that he was introduced to Evans by an ex-convict as a receiver of stolen motor-cars. He agreed that he had spent a month with Evans cultivating his acquaintance in billiard-rooms and public-houses, and had given him money. He denied that he was consistently "egging" Evans on to steal motor-cars.

The Deputy Cairman (Mr. A. J. Lawrie): That is a very serious charge to make.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS."

Defending Counsel (to the officer): He was led to believe that you were ready to buy a car and wished him to steal one?

Witness: I did not wish him to steal one.

Counsel: But this boy was deceived by you into thinking that you did.

The Deputy Chairman: It stands to reason. I do not think it requires an answer.

Re-examined, the detective said he acted under instructions.

In the witness-box Evans said the detective used to ask him regularly if he had any stolen car to sell.

"He asked me to steal a car," said Evans, "but I told him I could not drive, and I would put him on to a man who could."

Prosecuting Counsel: Do you say the officer urged you to steal a car?—Yes.

And that was the first time he met you?—Yes.

The prisoner added that the officer asked him to get small cars, as he could not sell big ones.

The Deputy Chairman: This prisoner has charged the detective officer in the clearest possible way with tempting him to steal motor-cars.

Evans: He did, sir, and I can bring witnesses to prove it.

He admitted that he had been convicted for being concerned in the theft of a car before he met the officer.

KEENNESS AND RELIABILITY.

Counsel for the defence said there could be no doubt that the detective officer, under the orders of his superiors, was impersonating a receiver of stolen goods, and he (counsel) contended that a great inducement and temptation was offered to Evans to steal the car. Referring to the evidence of the detective officer, counsel said: "I suggest that his keenness on his job has made his evidence unreliable."

The Deputy-Chairman said the evidence of the detective officer had been seriously criticised, and a serious charge had been made that instead of investigating the crime the officer had been inciting to it.

That charge was levelled against the officer in no uncertain terms, and the jury ought, therefore, to know that the man who made it was a man who had been convicted of garage breaking long before he met the officer.

Coster was sentenced to 21 months' imprisonment, Evans to 15 months, and Jones to six months.

GENOA UNDER ARMS.

BOLSHEVISTS' SECRET ARRIVAL.

From Genoa on April 6th, the special correspondent of the "Times" wrote:—

The Bolshevist delegation arrived at Santa Margherita in the greatest secrecy at 11 o'clock this morning. All access to the platforms at Genoa was strictly prohibited and onlookers had to content themselves with glimpses of the German "Schlafwagen" (sleeping-cars) through the station windows. The railway was closely guarded by military police and every precaution was taken.

At Santa Margherita there were a dozen military motor-lorries to take the Bolshevists' luggage. These lorries had waited since 6 o'clock this morning, for even M. Worowski, the head of the Bolshevist mission to Rome, who arrived during the night, expected the mission's special train to reach its destination at 6. There was only a small group of watchers at the station owing to the arrival being kept so secret. The delegation was met by the questor of Genoa and by other officials.

The Hotel Imperial must to-day, be the most strictly-guarded building in Europe. Even members of the hotel staff have been supplied with special passports, which have only been issued after the closest examination, and visitors and journalists are unable to pass beyond the entrance gate of the beautiful garden. For the hotel's "Imperial suite," where the King and Queen of Italy, the Grand Duchess Anastasie of Mecklemburg, the Duches of Albany, and other famous persons have frequently stayed, is to be the home of the Bolshevist leaders during the Conference.

I was able to enter the hotel yesterday evening as the last visitor, and found the greater part of the building already reserved for the delegation. Yesterday morning a dozen members consisting of the secret police, headed by the delegation secretary, Dr. Erlich, arrived, and from that moment the hotel was handed over to the Bolshevists. Dr. Erlich was pleasantly polite, but entirely uncommunicativo.

Some 20 regular visitors, including Sir George Goldie, are remaining in the hotel, but King Victor Emmanuel's kinsman, the Duke of Pistoia, found it convenient to leave yesterday morning. The remaining visitors are compelled to sacrifice the dining-room to the delegation and now eat in the drawing room. The Marchese Di Nobile, of the Italian Foreign Office, is acting as liaison officer between the Bolshevists and the outside world, and will accompany them daily on their special train to Genoa.

Rapallo itself presents an extraordinary spectacle. The Italian warship Cavour is lying of the coast with her guns pointing ominously landwards, and it is expected that she will be reinforced shortly by other units of the allied fleets. In Rapallo town, which incidentally is Italy's Monte Carlo, there are 400 Carabiniers and a hundred special police, while neighbouring Santa Margherita has another 300. It is obvious that these Carabiniers are not needed for the protection of the Esthonian. Czech, Greek, and Rumanian delegations, which are also living in the neighbourhood. M. Tchitcherin, looking from the windows of his suite, furnished with Louis XV. furniture from the caste of Monzi, near Milan (the same suite, by the way, as was occupied by the Vugo-Slaps for the Treaty of Rapallo) may be forgiven if he accuses Italy of militarism when he sees all these blue and red uniforms passing to and fro behind the palms, wistaria and eucalyptus trees of the hotel gardens.

IMPERIAL FOREST SERVICE.

RULES FOR RECRUITMENT OF INDIANS

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, April 29.

Regulations for the appointment in India of probationers for the Imperial Forest Service in 1922 have been published in to-day's Gazette of India, of which the following are extracts:—Applications are invited from the natives of India and Burma for probationerships for Imperial Forest Service. Candidates of European or Anglo-Indian descent must be unmarried until the completion of the prescribed course of training and their return to India Applicants, who should not be more than 23 nor less than 19 years of age on 20th June 1922, must possess an Honours or a first class degree in science of a University incorporated by Law of British India. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support for his application through persons of influence will disqualify him for appointment. Testimonials for other recommendations should not be attached to the applications. Applications from Officers already in the public service, whether as probationers or on a permanent establishment, will not be entertained. Applications from residents in Coorg, Ajmer, Baluchistan North-west Frontier Province and Delhi should be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India (Department of Revenue and Agriculture) through the Chief Commissioners of those Administrations and from residents in Indian states through the Political officer or Agent, in time to reach the Government of India not later than the 15th June 1922. Applications from residents in other territories should be addressed to the Revenue Secretary of the Local Government concerned, in time to reach him not later than 15th June 1922.

Applications must be in the form attached to these regulations. Copies of the regulations and of the forms of application may be obtained from the Secretary to the Government of India (Revenue and Agriculture Department), the Revenue Secretaries to the Government of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Burma, Bihar and Orissa, Assam Central Provinces, the Chief Commissioners of Coorg, Ajmer and Delhi, the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General in the North-West Frontier Province, the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan and Political Officers of Indian States.

Applications must be accompanied by a preliminary medical certificate of fitness for service in the Forest Department, signed by a Presidency Surgeon or the Civil Surgeon of the district or agency in which the applicant resides. This certificate is intended to prevent applications from candidates who are obviously physically unsuited for the forest service and will not exempt candidates from appearance before the final medical board. Candidates, who, from their applications and from any further enquiries that may be considered necessary, appear to the Government of India or to the Local Government concerned to be *prima facie* suitable, will be summoned to appear before a medical board to undergo a strict medical examination in which particular stress will be laid on good vision and hearing. If passed as fit for the work of the forest department, they will then be interviewed by a selection board appointed by the Government of India or by the local Government concerned as the case may be.

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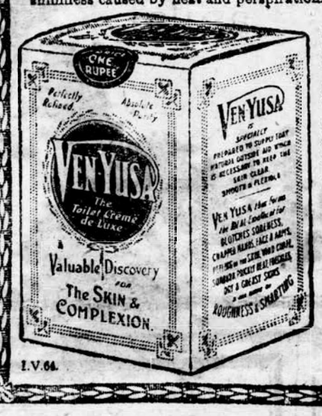

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REPORT FOR 1921.

The report of the Directors and statement of accounts of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., for the year ended 31st December 1921, states among other things:—

The total revenue for the year 1921 from all sources, including the amount represented by sale of current to the Tramways, amounted to Rs. 1,16,29,601-5-11.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 69,84,060-15-6.

The Net Receipts from the year's working aggregated Rs. 46,45,540-6-5.

From this balance the following further items of expenditure have to be deducted before arriving at the net profit available for distribution:—

Half-yearly interest to 31st December 1921 on the 7 per cent. Debenture Debt Rs. 1,75,000; Provision for Depreciation Account Rs. 5,00,000; Provision for Amortizing Intangible Assets Rs. 20,000; Writing off Expenses in connection with issue of Debentures Rs. 22,600; Provision for Indian Super Tax Rs. 2,81,334; Contribution to Officers and Employees' Provident Fund for the year Rs. 1,99,993-12-11; After making these deductions aggregating Rs. 11,98,927-12-11; there remains an available balance of profit of Rs. 34,46,612-9-6. to which has to be added the amount brought forward from 1920 Account Rs. 1,25,273-14-1; making a balance of profit available for distribution of Rs. 35,71,886-7-7.

The Directors recommend that this sum be appropriated as follows:—

To Dividend (both free from Indian Income-Tax) for the year on 7 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares Rs. 6,30,000. To payment of Dividend for the year on the Ordinary Shares at 10 per cent., i.e. Rs. 5 per share Rs. 27,00,000; To Bonus of one month's pay to the Company's Officers and Employees Rs. 1,90,000; To be carried forward to next year's account Rs. 51,886-7-7; Total Rs. 35,71,886-7-7.

GENERAL.

The expansion in the earnings of the Company's business was insufficient to offset the increase in operating expenses. This increase was incurred by the great advance in the cost of coal; of all materials required to maintain the Company's plant in a sound and efficient working condition; and by the general advance in wages. Causes of this nature, entirely beyond the Company's control, have affected all public utility Companies, most of which have been able substantially to increase their charges. This Company is not in that position; it has been unable to make any increase in its fares, or in its rates for the supply of electrical energy, which remain at the pre-war figure despite the great increase in all standing and operating costs.

During the year the Company continued to add to its Rolling Stock both in respect of Trailer Cars, Trains, and Double Deck Cars. The total number of single cars now owned by the Company amounts to the large total of 508.

The Reay Road Tramway Extention, which was opened to traffic on the 20th April, has proved of considerable utility to the travelling public and of assistance to the Company by relieving congestion on other routes. The return on the Capital Expenditure incurred in making this extension is disappointing. Your Directors consequently feel that they will not be justified in making further extensions to your Tramway System, until means can be found to obtain an adequate return on the Capital invested.

The usual comparative statistical figures are subjoined:—

	Year ended 31st Dec. 1920.		Year ended 31st Dec. 1921.	
Miles Opened—Route Miles ...	24.08		25.05	
Number of Passengers carried ...	7,98,28,640		9,03,70,318	
Number of Cars in Stock:—	*Units.*	*Cars.*	*Units.*	*Cars.*
(a) Bogie Cars ...	20	20	10	10
(b) Bogie Cars coupled to Trailer	80	160	90	180
(c) Single Truck Cars	50	50	26	26
(d) Single Truck Cars coupled as Trains	109	218	139	278
(e) Double Deck Cars	4	4	2	2
(f) Double Deck Cars coupled to Trailers...	...	...	6	12
	263	452	273	508

The progress of the Company's Supply Branch has been maintained, and the number of new consumers connected during the year was satisfactory.

The two new Turbo Generator Sets (referred to in the Annual Report for 1919) have not at present been installed. Your Directors were able to make certain arrangements with the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited, whereby that Company supplied this Company with an increased quantity of Electrical Energy in bulk during the year under review.

The Capital Expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 41,86,962.

"KEEP TO THE LEFT"

The decision of the London Safety First Council to request the municipal authorities in Greater London to take concerted action to bring into force on July 1 a rule by which passengers would keep to the left instead of to the right on the footpath is based on one of the first principles which the council has been formed to inculcate in the public mind.

Under the present rules pedestrians on the footpath keep to the right, while vehicular traffic in the roadway keeps to the left. The consequence is that pedestrians on the outer edge of the footpath move in the same direction as the nearest line of traffic, and accidents frequently occur through their unthinkingly stepping into the roadway, forgetful of the vehicles coming up behind them. Under the proposed new rule foot passengers on the kerb edge of the footpaths would face the stream of traffic, and there would be less likelihood of their stepping into the roadway in front of an approaching vehicle.

The change is particularly approved by the Consultative Committee of London Head-masters as a method of reducing the number of street accidents to school children. Attention was recently drawn in "The Times Educational Supplement" to the gravity of this aspect of the matter, and to the opinion of the head-masters and mistresses that the rule of the road can most easily be brought home to the public by means of instruction in the schools. The importance of inculcating a traffic sense in children, particularly in large cities, is shown by the yearly aggregate of street accidents children under the age of 15 in the Metropolitan Police district. In the year ended November, 1919, 257 children under 15 years of age were killed, and 4,899 injured: and in 1920 the aggregate of killed and injured increased to 5,602, though there was a slight decrease in the number of fatal accidents.—"The Times."

Britain's Bonniest Babies
are GLAXO Babies!
Infant Welfare Centres have been formed all over Great Britain to help mothers rear better babies. An official government list recently published gives the addresses of 1,517 Centres. *Over 1,200 such Centres* are regularly purchasing sufficient Glaxo (nearly a quarter of a million pounds weight every month) to feed continuously *over 50,000 babies*—and this as the result of more than 12 years' experience under expert medical observation.
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"Builds Bonnie Babies"
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SUFFICIENT SUPPLIES OF GLAXO ARE NOW AVAILABLE through
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"Monarch of all."
Mr. Motorist and Motor Trader,
We have now removed from Chowpati to a most central and commodious centre at LAMINGTON ROAD, (opp. N. Powell & Co.), and are now better equipped than ever for giving prompt attention to LOCAL and UP-COUNTRY BUSINESS, in general MOTOR ACCESSORIES.
While thanking our numerous Clients for the business extended to us in the past, we solicit a CONTINUANCE OF YOUR FAVOURS and a recommendation to your friends, feeling sure that it will be our chief endeavour to treat SQUARELY at all times, both in regard to PRICE and SERVICE.
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The Birth of Bhagwad Gita, The Song of the Blessed One.
A MARVELLOUS MIGHTY MYTHOLOGY
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Over 5,000 men taking part—Pleasing and Clear Photography by Mr. V. B. Joshi, Oriental & Gorgeous Settings by the best Indian Artistes, Techniques. & Direction by Mr. Manilal K. Joshi.
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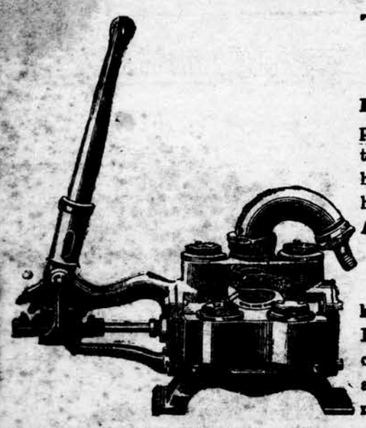

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Weak Chests, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumptions, Spitting of Blood.
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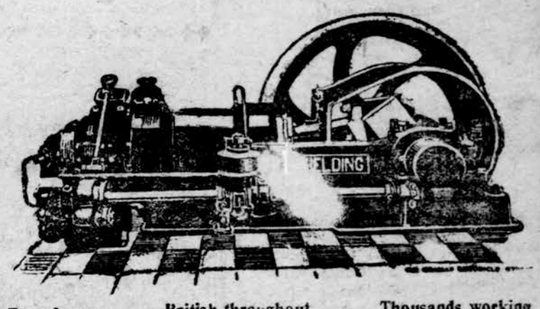

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